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Harriman Sets Off On His Mission To Teheran

Washington, July 13.

Mr Averell Harriman departed by plane today for Iran to help settle the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute as personal representative of President Truman.

The departure was delayed for more than 20 minutes by an accident to a small private plane which crash-landed near his waiting plane just before the takeoff. The pilot of the small plane was not hurt.

Just before entering his own plane, Mr Harriman said to newsmen, "There is a basic mutual interest among the peoples involved in the Iranian oil case. The people of

Iran need employment and increased revenues from the sale of oil. Also they need the help of the British to produce and sell oil. Other people interested are those of western Europe and Eastern countries such as India who need oil."

Strife & Terror In Guatemala

Guatemala City, July 13.

The Government today declared a state of emergency after 36 hours of strife and terror in which at least 100 people were shot.

All yesterday crowds stormed through the streets, attacked alleged Communists and demanded an anti-Communist declaration by President Jacobo Arbenz.

The Government, in its declaration soon after dawn today, suspended all constitutional civil rights.

The first official casualty list following yesterday's rioting said that three people were killed and at least 30 were in hospital, but a spokesman for the anti-Communist group said that 20 were dead and at least 150 wounded.—Reuter.

POLICE ACTIVE IN NT

During the last few days the New Territories police has been active and in late night and pre-dawn raids seized a few hundred gallons of petrol and a number of motorists in connection with the attempted export of the fuel.

Several persons have also been detained.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Our Industries Challenged

HONGKONG industrialists could have had a no better emissary in the quest of additional supplies of raw materials and the modifying of the United States trade embargo against the Colony than Mr U Tat-chee, whose report to the Chinese Manufacturers' Union on his recent visit to Europe and America is a tribute to his energy and sagacity. Mr U merits the thanks of his colleagues and the congratulations of the Colony for so brilliantly fulfilling an onerous task. In general Mr U had encouraging meetings with officials in England, Holland, Belgium and the United States and the prospects of better supplies of essential raw materials are much brighter now than before Mr U started his mission. At least Hongkong's problems are better appreciated overseas and there is obviously a reader willingness to understand our vital needs. For this the Colony is grateful. Two points were made by Mr U Tat-chee in his address to the CMU which gives rise to concern. One was the revelation that inferior quality goods manufactured elsewhere than in Hongkong are finding their way to the United States labelled as being made in the Colony. This can only do harm to our local industries and injure the good name and prestige of Hongkong. The Chinese Manufacturers' Union and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce should unite in taking energetic steps to have this degrading practice stamped out. On the subject of the resurgence of Japanese industries competitive with those in Hongkong Mr U Tat-chee was frankly apprehensive. "The overseas markets of Hongkong goods," he said, "are being jeopardised by keen competition from other countries, particularly from Japan, and such competition is becoming more menacing day by day, especially in Southeast Asian countries."

Since this cuts deeply into our very existence, it is a matter of the greatest concern to us." Hongkong's industries naturally have to contend with competition. They can hardly expect to enjoy exclusive markets and unless it can be shown they are the victims of unfair trading practices on the part of their competitors it is not easy to justify special protective privileges. Fundamentally it remains the task of Hongkong industrialists to try and manufacture commodities of good quality which can be sold elsewhere at attractive prices. That is the most effective answer to competitors. Nor, in declaring this, are we ignoring the difficulties which confront our industries; of rising prices for raw materials, higher labour costs and, in the case of many of the smaller concerns, lack of modern equipment. But the challenge to the ingenuity of the manufacturers will always exist no matter what aid may be offered by tariff concessions and other artificial privileges, and it is to this challenge the Hongkong industrialists must apply themselves. They would, of course, be considerably helped if the current economic embargoes and import and export restrictions were to be, or could be withdrawn. Our manufacturers may derive some encouragement from the announcement that after the peace with Japan has been signed Britain does not propose to extend "most favoured nation" treatment to the Japanese. This, at least, offers our manufacturers the prospect of retaining, and even increasing their British markets in the face of Japanese competition. If the outlook for our industries is sombre it is certainly far from hopeless, and given a continuance of the energy and enterprise which have characterised their operation since the war they can win through to even greater achievements.

SERIOUS RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO SUBURB

Chicago, Illinois, July 13.

Bayonets kept uneasy peace in this Chicago suburb today after a night of race riots in which 17 persons were taken to hospital and 17 imprisoned.

All the rioters were white, protesting against the renting of a flat to a negro war veteran in a white neighbourhood.

The clash, between a stone-throwing mob of several thousand whites and a combined force of some 600 National Guardsmen and police, lasted from 11 p.m. yesterday until 1 a.m. today.

It was the most violent surge of almost continuous disorder since Harvey Clark Jr., attempted to move his wife and two small children into a Cicero flat.—Associated Press.

America Seeking Security Pact With Japan

Washington, July 13.

Official sources said today that it was hoped a bilateral security pact between the United States and Japan would be signed at the time of the signing of the Japanese peace treaty in San Francisco in the first week of September.

The bilateral treaty would give the United States the right to garrison troops, base planes and use naval installations in Japan. It is designed to fill the "power vacuum" which would be left when disarmed Japan regains its sovereignty under the peace treaty providing for the withdrawal of occupation forces. Such a vacuum, officials here said, might invite Communist aggression.

Negotiation of a treaty was specifically provided for in the draft text of the peace treaty, which stated: "Japan may voluntarily enter into collective security arrangements."

Officials said details of the security treaty were still being worked on both here and by Supreme Command officials in Tokyo. It is not yet known, he said, when the text will be in final form. Progress is steady, however, and the text is expected to be made public prior to the San Francisco conference.

These officials said the general outlines of the treaty were worked out with the Japanese and SCAP by Mr John Allison, deputy to Mr John Foster Dulles, during his recent trip to Tokyo. Aligning details of the treaty with military factors and the change-

over from occupation to security duties for American military forces in Japan, however, will require considerable work before the text is in final form, they predicted. Officials declined to say whether such details as the exact military installations to be used by the United States forces would be included in the text of the treaty or in a supplemental agreement now being worked out by military headquarters in Japan.

Since the use of various installations in Japan will probably vary with the seriousness of the Far Eastern situation, one official said, it is expected the treaty text itself will state these only in general terms. Together with her three-power security treaty with Australia, New Zealand and the defence guarantees to the Philippines, will be one panel in the United States' defence scheme for the Far East. It is planned eventually to incorporate these into an overall Pacific defence pact similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, but United States forces are expected to remain in Japan under the bilateral treaty until the United States security system makes their presence no longer necessary.—United Press.

Petsche Has Tough Job

Paris, July 13.

The Premier-designate, M. Maurice Petsche, was reported in serious difficulties today in his attempt to form a strong coalition government.

M. Petsche, a non-Party conservative, conferred throughout the day with Party leaders. The Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, said: "Although I am an optimist by nature, he will need a lot of time before solving this problem."

M. Petsche enjoys the respect of most Party groups because of his success as Finance Minister, but his chances of forming a workable coalition were considered touch and go tonight. His major stumbling block was the expected Socialist refusal to accept a programme on aid to Church schools sponsored by Catholic parties. M. Petsche may also refuse Socialist demands for greater nationalisation and directed economy.—United Press.

NEW CARRIER TO BE BUILT

Washington, July 13.

A new United States 60,000-ton aircraft carrier capable of handling the new atom-bomb carrying planes—will be built at Newport News, Virginia, the Navy announced last night.

It estimated its cost at \$218,000,000.

It will be 1,040 feet long and 202 feet wide at the broadest point. It will have a flush-deck design with a bridge that can be lowered to handle big planes.—Reuter.

Reds Must Abandon Strong-Arm Tactics If Talks Are To Be Resumed

DEAN ACHESON'S STATEMENT

Washington, July 13.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, made it clear today that the Korean truce talks would not be resumed until the Communists abandoned their strong-arm tactics.

Mr Acheson also indicated at a news conference that the United Nations would seek a settlement closer to the present battle-line rather than at the 38th Parallel. United Nations forces are now above the Parallel.

Mr Acheson told a news conference that he thought settlement of the issue blocking the Korean armistice talks would be a distinct indication of Communist good faith.

He was asked if difficulties in the armistice talks indicated any unwillingness by the Communists to reach an armistice agreement. He replied that General Ridgway, the United Nations commander, had very properly observed that performance is the best indication of good faith.

Mr Acheson said he thought settlement of this issue would be a very distinct mark of performance by the Communists.

He was also asked to explain whether he meant the 38th Parallel, or the general area of the Parallel when he told a recent Congressional hearing that an armistice there would be a United Nations victory.

Mr Acheson said he was not talking about a surveyor's line but meant the general area of the 38th Parallel. He would not comment when asked if he favoured a withdrawal to the Parallel itself by the United Nations forces as part of the armistice.

COMMENTS RIDGWAY

Mr Acheson praised General Ridgway, saying he had handled the armistice operations very well indeed. He added that the United Nations commander had the unwavering support of the State Department.

Commenting on the break in the armistice talks, he noted that such negotiations must be carried out on a basis of free reciprocity. One could not have negotiations where one side is free to come and go as he likes and the other is subject to the wishes of the first party, he said. That, he declared, is not reciprocity.

The Secretary added that the United Nations forces in this matter were stated very clearly and very well by General Ridgway in his latest statement on the breakdown in negotiations. He said from the very beginning the United States had taken a very careful, reserved attitude toward negotiations, depending on the performance of the Communists to show their good intentions. He declined to endorse a Voice of America broadcast which said the Communists were acting in bad faith, nor would he discuss why Americans and Koreans were represented in the UN truce delegation.—United Press.

REPLY AWAITED

Seoul, July 14.

The Allies awaited a reply today (Saturday) to General Matthew B. Ridgway's demand that the Communist soldiers get out of Kyesong and the Reds show other proofs of good faith if cease-fire talks are to be resumed.

Early today the Peking Radio, as heard by The Associated Press in San Francisco, asked listeners to his morose propaganda broadcast to "stand by until 9 p.m. Friday GMT, (8 a.m. Saturday HK Summer Time), indicating that the situation may have expected to transmit important news. At that time the operator merely sent a "no traffic" message and then resumed an idling signal. Finally the station went off the air at 9:27 p.m. GMT (9:27 a.m. Saturday HK Summer Time).

Since shortly after 1:15 p.m. Friday, the next move has been up to the Reds.

At that hour, radios beamed to the Reds a statement by Gen. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander, on why there have been no talks since Wednesday, and the three "primary prerequisites" for getting them started again.

He accused the Reds of objectionable tactics from the start of the talks on Tuesday.

THREE DEMANDS

Gen. Ridgway's three demands:

1. Clear Kyesong of armed guards and also the five-mile area radiating from its centre, or pick another site with such a neutral setting.
2. Permit complete freedom of movement to and from the conference site.
3. Allow each side to send anyone they wished, up to 150 persons, including "representatives of the Press," to the conference site.—Associated Press.

GRAVE FLOOD MENACE

Kansas City To Be Evacuated

Kansas City, July 13.

Immediate evacuation of Kansas City's vital central industrial district was ordered today as flood waters burst through embankments at the meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers.

Rolling in muddy crests out of eastern Kansas where scores of cities and towns were fighting floods, the Kansas River by mid-morning had inundated the Armourdale and Argentine districts of Kansas City.

The City Manager, Mr L. P. Cookingham, immediately ordered evacuation of the industrial district for the first time since 1903.

The River, in full flood, today menaced life and property in Kansas City and Topeka, the state's second and third largest cities.

Spreading, swirling waters dealt additional misery in the eastern half of Kansas State where at least 11 people have died in the floods during the past week.—Reuter.

RESCUE OPERATIONS

Washington, July 13.

Rescue planes from all parts of the United States were today being rushed to Topeka, Kansas, centre of the Mid-West farm state's worst floods.

They were loaded with emergency rations, medical equipment and other supplies for flood victims.

An emergency advance base was set up at Forbes air base, near Topeka, for amphibious planes, helicopters and big cargo planes.

Floods surging across eastern and central Kansas, flooding cities and washing away roads and bridges, have already brought death to at least 12 people and caused millions of dollars of damage.

In Topeka—population 100,000—emergency squads were feverishly evacuating another 10,000 people. Ten thousand have already left and rivers in flood were still rising.

The Kansas River had already swept away two bridges linking the north and south sections of the city, flooded some residential areas to a depth of 10 feet and was expected to reach a record level of 30 feet today.

Dozens of other smaller cities and towns were in the same plight.—Reuter.

Reds' Casualties

Washington, July 13.

The Army said on Friday that Communist casualties in Korea now total an estimated 1,202,922 from the beginning of the war through to July 4.

These figures include 872,737 battle casualties, 100,710 non-battle casualties, and 103,475 captured.—United Press.

8 Killed In Explosion

Indianapolis, July 13.

Eight people died in an explosion and fire which swept the jet-engine manufacturing Allison Division of General Motors yesterday.

The Division today estimated the damage at \$7,500,000, 15 times the previous unofficial estimate. The eighth victim died last night. The shattered area included 20 sheds, all in reinforced concrete with walls one and a half feet thick.

About 12,000 people were employed at the Allison Division. The factory is about five miles west of Indianapolis.—Reuter.

More Britons To Leave Persia

Abadan, July 13.

Mr K. B. Ross, general manager of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, told reporters here today that 300 more British engineers and other technicians of the Company would be sent to Britain in the second half of this month.

This would be in addition to the departure of 150 up to July 19, announced earlier this week.

Almost all the 450 will be from Abadan, where at the end of July between 600 and 700 British staff will be left. There will be about 470 in the outlying oilfields or a total in all Khuzistan of about 1,200, Mr Ross added.

Mr Ross was questioned about a statement made in Abadan earlier this week by an authoritative AOIC spokesman that the Abadan refinery can "go on indefinitely" at a low throughput of about 3,000,000 gallons daily. He was asked to reconcile this with the statement made by a British Embassy spokesman in Tehran that "it is technically impossible" to keep the refinery going indefinitely at that low throughput.

Mr Ross commented, "It was not a technical man who made the Tehran statement. The refinery is infinitely flexible."—Reuter.

Oil Refinery Ablaze

Wilmington, California, July 13.

Los Angeles harbour was rocked by explosions yesterday as fire raged through the Union Oil Company refinery here.

There are scores of 80,000-barrel tanks, full or partially full of petroleum and oil in the refinery. Six blew up in rapid succession.

No casualties have so far been reported. Onlookers fled when a stream of flaming fuel ran down an incline into a street.—Reuter.

State Department Suspensions

Washington, July 13.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, told a Press conference today that a number of State Department employees had been suspended under the Department's loyalty-security programme.

He declined to give the total number or name the individuals.—Reuter.

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LEE HSIANG LAN

IN

"SONG IN TEARS"

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KING'S at 11.30 a.m. LIBERTY at 12.30 p.m.

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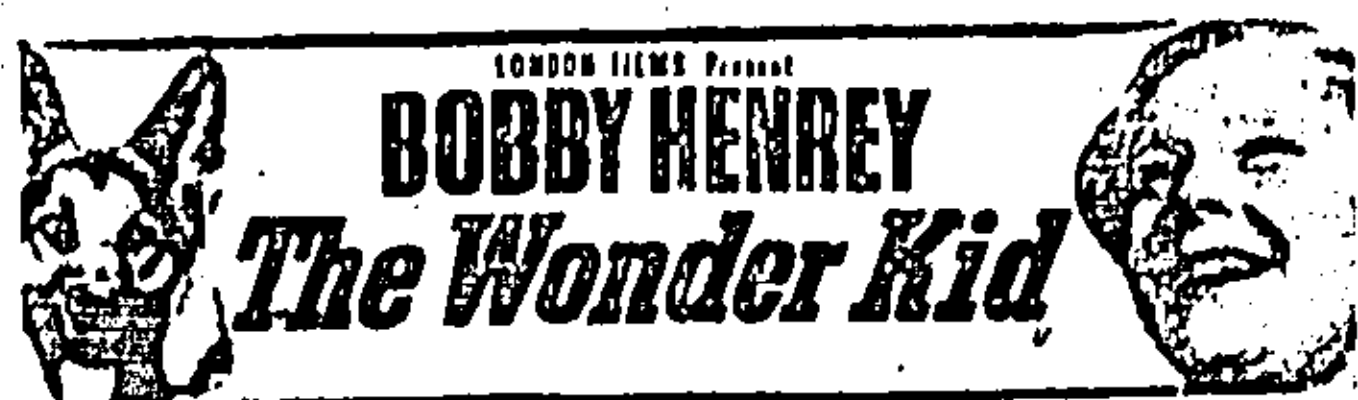
IN

"THE GREAT PLANE ROBBERY"

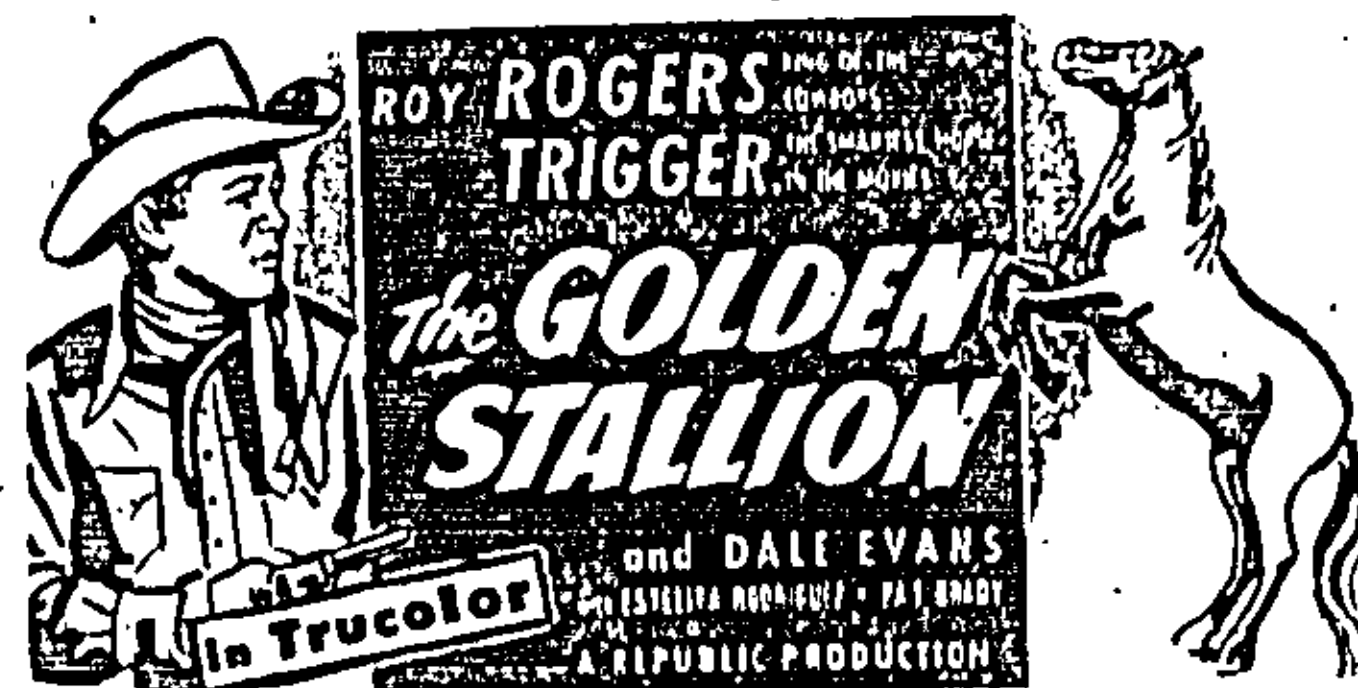
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis



Fred Majdalany Reviews "KIM"

THE UNFORGIVING MINUTE TAKES UP MORE THAN ITS QUOTA OF 60 SECONDS

In one respect, at any rate, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have surpassed the standards of Rudyard Kipling. Their conscientious but unexciting "Kim" shows that it is possible to fill the un-forgiving minute with what seem like 90 seconds of distance run.

There are 112 minutes of this film in all, and, considering the scope of the subject, it is remarkable how many of them turn out to be un-forgiving.

The story of the Army wait who found it more fun to work for the British Secret Service as a Hindu juvenile than to go to school with the sons of colonels' ladies was not among my favourite childhood reading. (I remember it chiefly as the source of a good party game at which I won a prize at the age of eight).

I was therefore able to come to the picture unencumbered by any aggressive idolatry. And in fairness I should record that better Kiplingites than I, Gunga Din, were not offered by it and were even able to reassure sceptical non-Kiplingites with poor memories that the presence in the story of the Russian Menace was Kipling's idea, and not a sensible embellishment thought up by M.G.M.

Dean Stockwell—one of the few bearable non-Indian boy performers—does very pleasantly as Kim. Errol Flynn is no more and no less than what you would expect as a sleek-and-dapper man in the screen Robin Hood tradition.

But I felt sorry for Paul Lukas—one of Hollywood's long service and good conduct men—who has to travel through the picture and the Indies in a red dressing-gown, being a Lama. A depressingly dull Lama whose split some-how pervades the whole film.



Mahabub Ali the Redbeard (Errol Flynn) and Kim (Dean Stockwell) in M.G.M.'s film version of Kipling's story.

HAROLD CONWAY'S Show Talk

AMBER GETS JUST 2 MEN THIS TIME

LONDON. HOLLYWOOD chose Linda Darnell to be Forever Amber because, they claimed, she was the Girl with the Perfect Face. It was a process of reasoning I never quite understood.

Now Miss Darnell is coming over to make her first British film, so perhaps we shall be able to discover if she is also a good actress. Up to the present, I haven't noticed you can't expect to concentrate on a perfect face and acting at the same time.

The new picture is called "Saturday Island," a romantic story by Stuart Heisler, the American director.

Last week 24 technicians flew off to Jamaica to prepare local-colour scenes; Miss Darnell is flying there from Hollywood to join them, before coming to London.

With a nice sense of tact, the producers are giving her two leading men: one from England, one from America.

The first is 37-year-old Donald Gray, a South African actor who gave up a promising film career here to join up during the war—and lost an arm in Normandy.

He has been with the BBC repertory company since then; this role with Linda Darnell gives him an opportunity to start his film life over again.

Mr Gray is being matched against an unknown American actor named Tab Hunter. Hollywood believes he is a discovery.

rather have some occasional temperamental and a good picture than complete placidity and mediocre results on the screen.

What do the stars say? Mr and Mrs Merrill say nothing at all. Now the film is finished, they are just not talking.

RETURNS

REMEMBER Christine Norden, one of the two most photographed British film actresses of a few years back? After a studio again—a small studio—for the screen version of "Worm's Eye View."

This time, sensibly, the big drums are not being beaten for Miss Norden. She is making her fresh start quietly and with discretion; actresses go further, and stay longer, that way.

Remember attractive, copper-haired Kay Kendall—and her much-ballyhooed debut years back in Sid Field's first, ill-fated film, "London Town?"

Miss Kendall paid dearly for that ballyhoo. Recently she has been acting one-line parts in the studio where she once starred. The other day, with-out any boosting, she began her first sizable part for years—in Frank Launder's new picture, "Lady Godiva Rides Again."

Her role? Elder sister to Pauline Steward, currently boosted as Britain's latest "discovery."

Miss Norden and Miss Kendall have learned by sad experience: will the studio chiefs never learn, too?

ON TOP
TWO young actresses, highly pleased with themselves, called the other day at Heavy Shere's managerial office to sign on the dotted line. After a week's trial rehearsing, Shere is pleased with them; too; and they are now official. Those Gainsborough Girls.

First Miss Gainsborough: 24-year-old Josephine Stuart. She is the girl who impressed everyone as Oliver Twist's film mother—everyone, that is, except her Rank employers.

After a year of studio idleness she begged for her contract release, worked for less money with the Old Vic. Last November a disheartened Miss Stuart said: "I am out of work."

Second Miss Gainsborough: Mariel Pavlow, one-time child prodigy of the stage, now 30; real trouble at all. I would

The Loquacious Babu Is No More Talkative Than Alan Ladd

Says PAUL DEHN

Alas, poor Kipling! How his wonderfully precise poetic sentences would have recoiled from the film version of Kim.

It is about as like his original book as a two-and-ninepenny brass statuette is like Buddha—the copy of a copy of a copy of a likeness.

More of the plot remains than remained of Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines."

An actress who has never quite had the big break which once seemed likely. Now both girls find life suddenly exciting again. They have not only landed the most decorative parts of the season; by winning the test they also accompany Cecil Beaton's play to Broadway for the autumn.

ON ICE
WHAT has happened to that smuggling picture, "Green Crow the Runes," which British studio technicians combined to make at a Government-sponsored cost of £25,000—to show the bosses how it could be done?

Roger Livesey, Honour Blackman and others worked for months at cut-prices. Now they, like the once-enthusiastic co-operative producers, must be wondering if their love's labour has been lost.

It is seven months since the completed picture was delivered to one of the principal distributing companies. But still no move has been made to show it—even to the trade.

"It will probably come out one of these days," say the distributors mildly. "Not at all a bad little film—many worse."

At this rate, that £25,000 looks like being a hazardous investment—not a demonstration in economy. So far from the technicians telling the bosses how to do things, we hear Street seems to be telling them where they get off.

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

An outline, at least, is discernible—though it is interspersed with the sort of gaps which occur when a fountain-pen intermittently runs dry.

The Woman of Sharnigh is nowhere to be found; Hurree Chunder, that most comically loquacious of all Babus, is about as talkative as Alan Ladd.

Sometimes the pen-nib takes on a life of its own and goes twisting about in ways undreamed of by Kipling.

Haggard's plot suffered less in this respect. One cannot twist that which has ceased to exist.

Sometimes there are solid, unpeppably black blots. How dare Messrs. Goldwyn-Mayer make their two Russians (Kipling and the Russian) responsible for the murder of Hurree, when in the book Hurree outwitted them both and lived superbly to tell the tale?

How dare they kill off the Lama in a chop-tick sequence, when Kipling closed the book with the Holy Man alive?

But all these are violations of the letter of the law, whereas what M.G.M. have really violated is the spirit.

TOOTS, TWANGS
The oriental music for accidental orchestra loots and twangs intermittently.

Ducky cuties lean alluringly from behind lit latticework. From time to time an irrelevant but heavily jewelled gentleman delivers himself of a Fitzpatrick travelogue commentary.

And always, behind such carefully phrased Indian utterances as "Thou hast not seen all yet," one senses the scriptwriters feverishly translating from the vernacular. "Boy, you ain't seen nothin'!"

What emerges is as mediocre as a Far Eastern thriller as ever came out of the Far West.

My condolences to Master Dean Stockwell on having played M.G.M.'s Kim, and my congratulations to the late Mr Rudyard Kipling on never having written it.

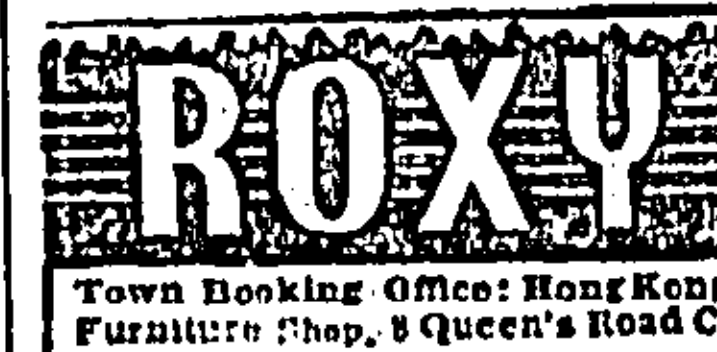
SHOWING
TO-DAY

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
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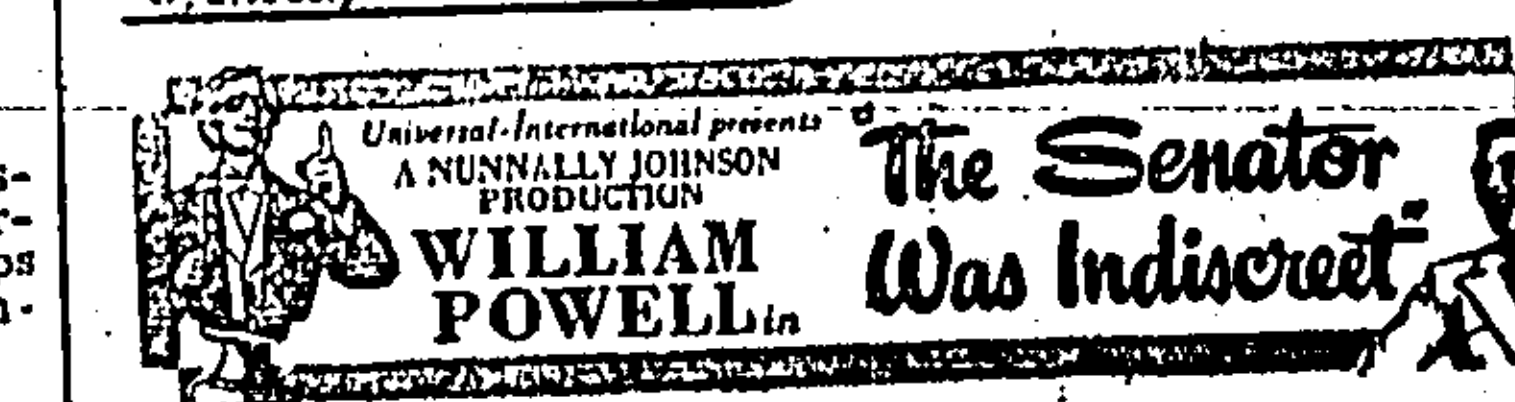
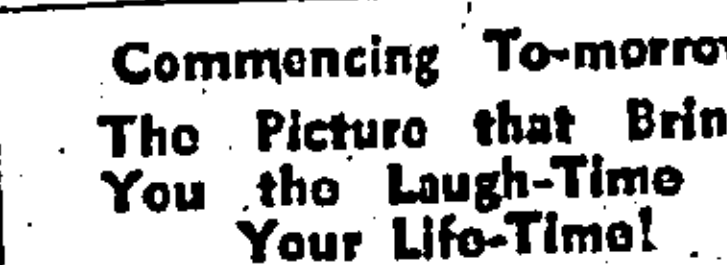
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TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS

***** GOTHAM GARDENER



PLANNING months in advance, architect Robert Carson (left) and Hegemeister make preparations for a Puerto Rican tropical display.

HIS floral displays are probably as brilliant and eye-catching as the legendary Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Yet Homo Hegemeister never breaks a nail, ditches a hand or suffers from calloused knees—the occupational hazards of gardening. "Hege"—as he is known to intimates—is the distinguished horticulturist who keeps the three and a half acres of Rockefeller Centre landscaped always fresh and flowery. He supervises the work of six permanent assistants and 24 more at planting time—men who create a fragrant oasis in the heart of noisy New York's gasoline-fueled atmosphere.

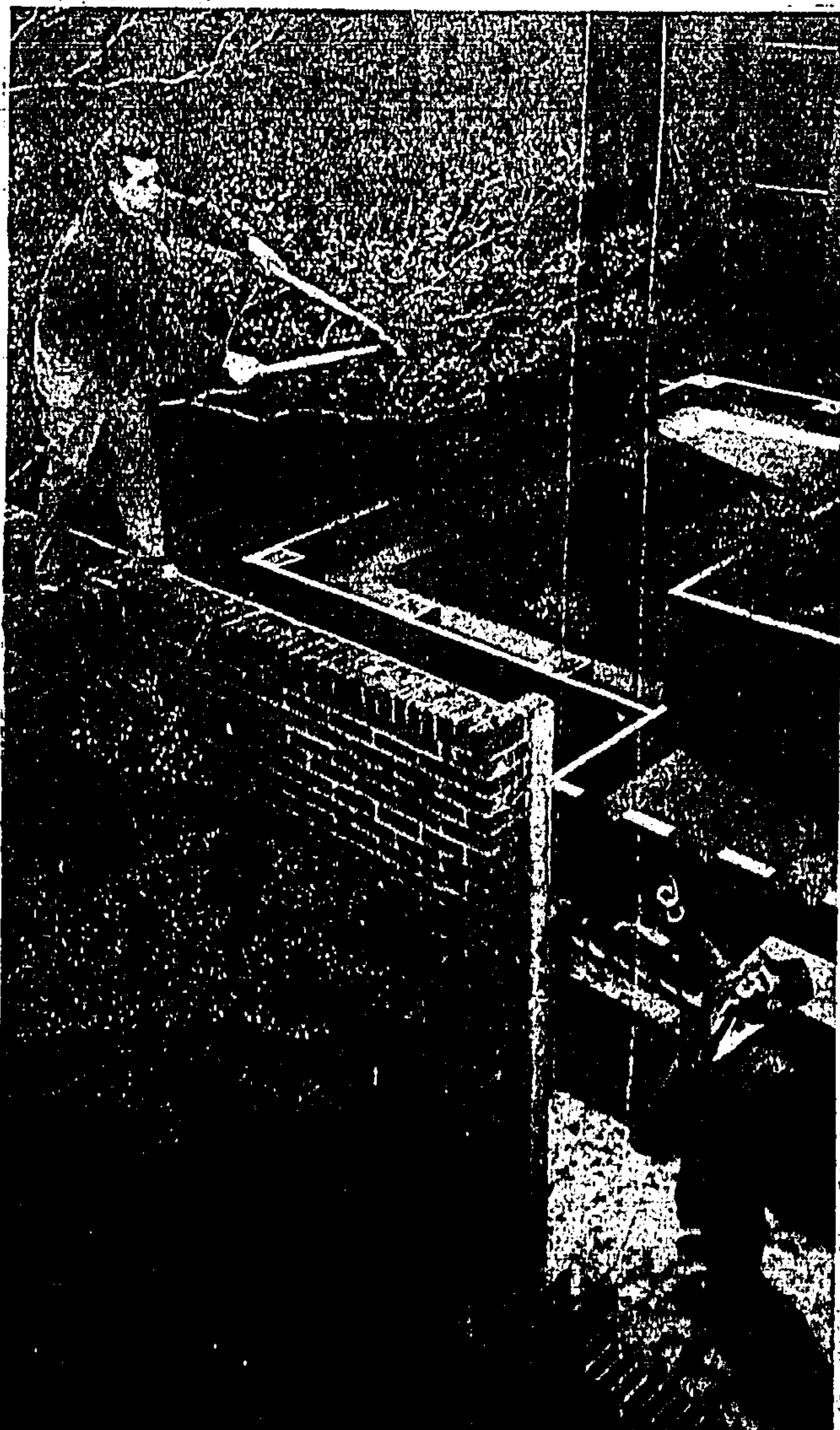
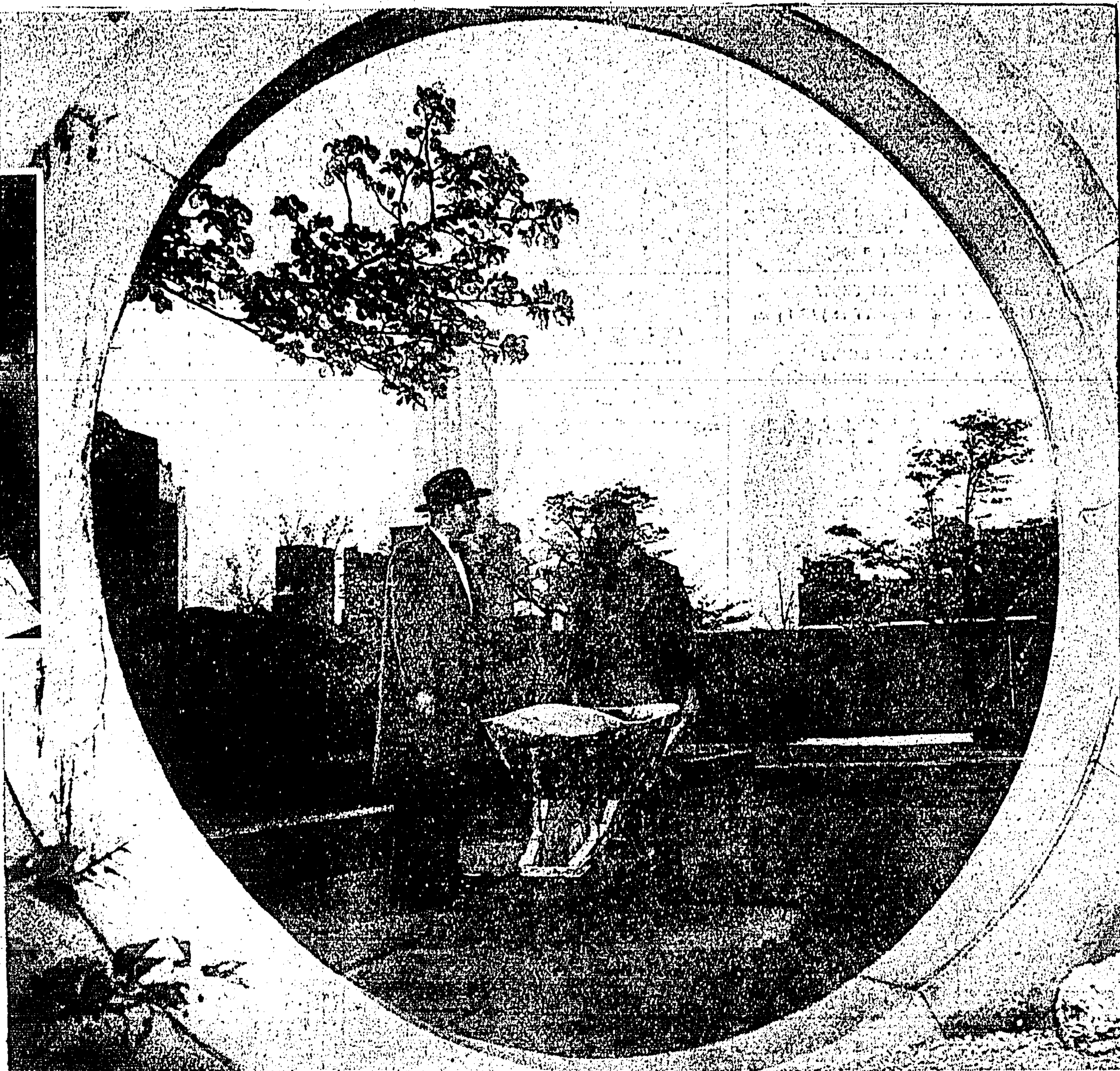
Surrounded by skyscrapers, Hegemeister's flower beds extend from the Fifth Avenue Channel to the picturesque seventh and 11th floor gardens. An average of 130,000 persons daily, weary of stone and steel, find comfort in the profusion of flowers, rich green lawns, clear pools, sturdy hedges and shrubbery. Busy executives and tired stenographers, working in skyscraper offices, rest their eyes on trees and greenery hundreds of feet above the street.

One week, Hegemeister plants 20,000 crocuses, the next, 5,000 tulips appear. A sudden storm and the display may be ruined, bringing "Hege" on the run. Rush calls to greenhouses in the city produce a new kaleidoscope of colour and beauty.

Each flower display—there are approximately 12 a year—is planned months in advance, and it is here that Danish-born Hegemeister's 25 years of experience pays off. It's a job of clock-like precision to figure exactly when greenhouses must start growing thousands of flowers that will be at their proudest bloom when the gardens get new finery.

For five full days a week, Hegemeister worries over his flowers, trees and brooks. On weekends, at home in Morris Plains, N. J., he slips into comfortable clothes, carries his chair out on the lawn, then sits back to supervise his son, daughter, and even his wife, landscaping.

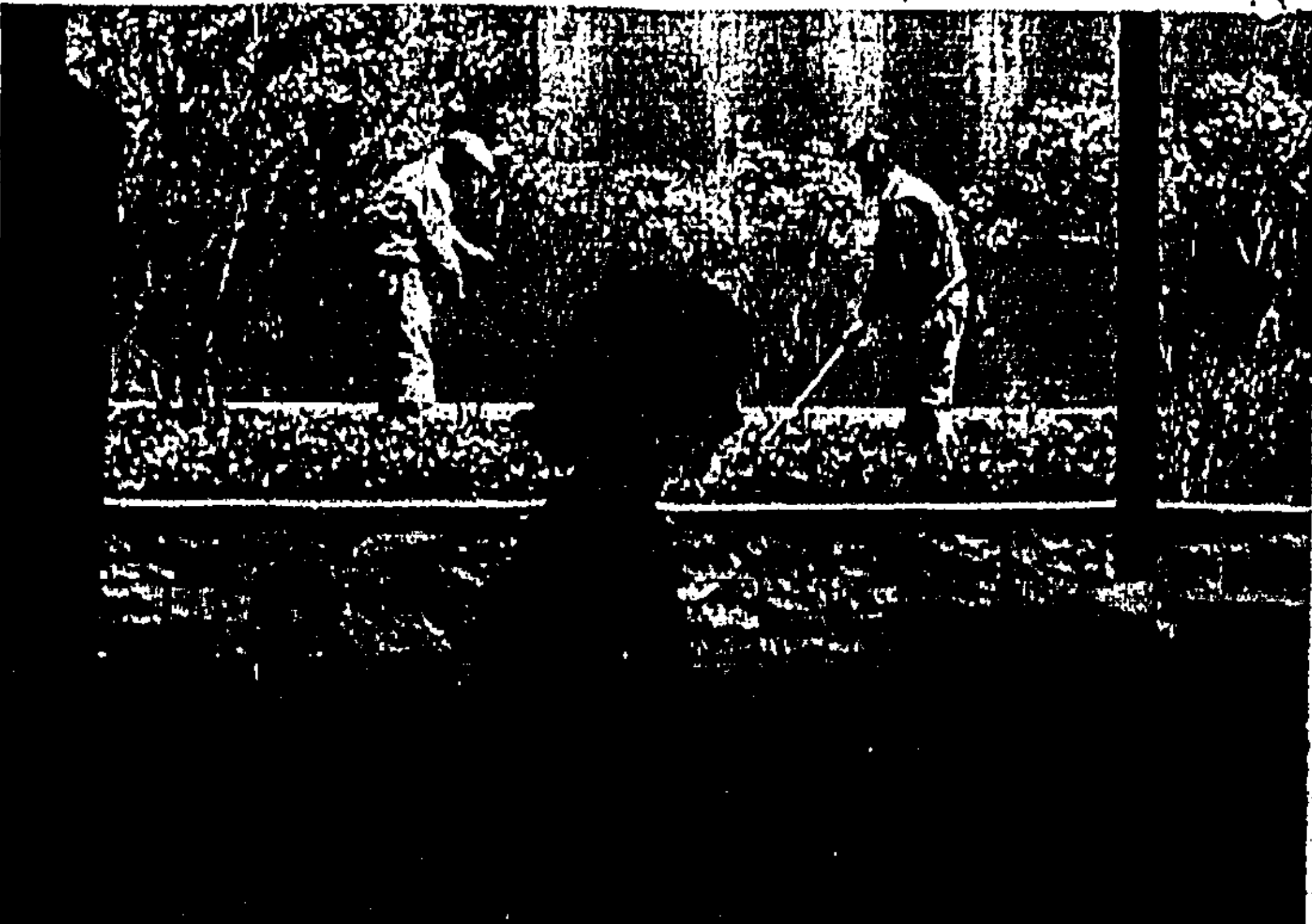
In an 11th-floor rock garden, horticulturist Homo Hegemeister checks a load of earth brought by gardener Frank Lee. In distance can be seen the majestic Empire State building.



OBLIVIOUS of the busy street traffic far below, Frank Lee climbs a wall and, under the direction of Hegemeister, prunes a tree growing in the city.



A PICTURE of ease, Hegemeister and his wife relax on the lawn of their home while daughter Helen, a model, waters grass. Son, George, is following in pop's footsteps.



BUSY AT HER TYPEWRITER, Rosalind Kinsler, a private secretary, is unaware that gardeners John Buckley and Frank Lee are keeping her 7th-floor garden in shape.



IN THE SHADOW of inspiring St. Patrick's Cathedral across the street, Hegemeister and his crew "manicure" one of their rooftop lawns in midtown area.

AFRICA POSES A CHALLENGE

By Donald McCormick

SOUTHERN Rhodesian Premier Sir Godfrey Huggins is a happy man. The plan that he has urged for the past 15 years—the creation of a new, powerful British dominion in the heart of Africa—has been unanimously recommended in a report presented to the British Parliament.

Until now Sir Godfrey has met with frustration. Opposition came from the faint-hearted who said that you couldn't unite territories so different as Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Or, if you could, they said it would be a "dangerous thing." Even the British Government has been chary of supporting a project about which so many people were dubious.

Why has there been a change of view on the subject of the federation of the three territories, which together are ten times the size of England and have a population of six million natives and 103,000 Europeans?

First of all, at a recent conference in London, representatives of the three territories with officials from the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices agreed that there was an urgent need for a union of the territories.

Secondly, there are strong economic arguments that the three territories should become one. Subsidies for Southern Rhodesia (a junior dominion self-governing in domestic affairs), and for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (both Wales and Scotland, and you have some idea of the price of tobacco, tea and cotton, or a falling-off in the demand for copper and chrome could have a disastrous effect on any one of them. But if they were united, they could be economically stable.

Strategic problems make it highly desirable that these territories, lying close to the atomic ore production areas of Africa, should have a strong, central government.

Southern Rhodesia has been in a dilemma. A rapidly developing country, she needs more space for her new industries. She cannot develop any further unless the neighbouring territories are also developed.

If British Central Africa—the name proposed for the new dominion—is not created, Sir Godfrey Huggins might be succeeded by a political party urging Southern Rhodesia to

Join the Union of South Africa. Any such step would strengthen the hands of those in the Union who want to make a clean break from the British Commonwealth. That would mean that instead of having eight dominions as at present, we should only have six. British influence south of the Limpopo River would cease.

There is opposition among the natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the scheme. They are suspicious that if they were merged with Southern Rhodesia they would be much worse off than they are under an enlightened British Colonial Office.



DR. WILLIAMSON
"I don't wear 'em, I sell 'em."

Lord Nelson—who has left England because of high taxes—talks about his new life

I AM GLAD I HAVE MOVED TO DUBLIN

DUBLIN.

FOR the last 143 years, the first Lord Nelson has stood firmly on his celebrated pillar, looking down O'Connell Street with the salt whiff of the Liffey in his nostrils.

Said the policeman on the corner, "We'll not be blowing him up until we get the Six Counties."

Just over three months ago, on April 12, the sixth Lord Nelson breezed in here as a refugee from British income-tax. He too seems settled in Dublin.

Sixty-one next September, Albert Francis Joseph Horatio Nelson is the picture of a retired admiral, with his bright red cheeks, blazing blue eyes, and bluff, hearty manner.

A Colonial

In fact he has been a rubber planter in Malaya, a gold prospector ("Quite lucky too") in Australia, a pearl fisher in the South Seas, a middle-weight boxer, amateur and professional, in many parts of the world, and an Anzac sergeant at Gallipoli.

by EVAN STEELE

"I'm a Colonial," he explains in his slightly Australian accent, "although I was born in Wiltshire."

Now he thinks of going into business in Elze. Meanwhile he has been driving hundreds of miles over the country getting material for a book about it. "I am never happy without something to do."

He is the first Lord Nelson to be cut off from the annuity of £5,000 granted to the Admiralty's heirs after Trafalgar.

Income Tax

How does the cost of living work out for the emigre Lord Nelson now that he has slipped from the clutch of the Inland Revenue?

Here in Elze the income-tax rate is 6s. 6d. in the £ compared with 9s. 6d. in England. After £1,500 it rises in Elze by a sliding scale of surtax to a peak total of 15s. for income over £20,000. (At home, anyone passing the £15,000 mark pays 19s. 6d. in the £.)

Lord Nelson expects to better himself considerably by quitting Britain.

"There was no law to stop my transferring my capital here," he said. "But I decided not to disturb my British investments, and the bulk of my money is still in England. It will be some time before the question of income-

Found Fortune Under a Tree

by JOSEPH GARRITY

WHO is the world's most eligible bachelor? Thousands of women of all nations have no doubt that their ideal mate is Dr John Thorburn Williamson, 44-year-old geologist, who hails from Montfort, Quebec, Canada.

To his address at Mwindi, in equatorial Tanganyika, they write 500 letters a week to express their admiration and

offer their hands in marriage. What is there about this son of a Canadian lumberman, a Physical, "Dase" Williamson is ruggedly handsome. His intellectual attributes include the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., and Ph.D., with a fondness for music and literature.

Richest man

By nature, he is said to be modest and shy. Also, Dr Williamson is potentially the richest man in the world. Since that day in March 1940 when the young prospector stumbled across the greatest diamond mine in the world his Mwindi claim has produced up to £3 to £4 million worth of gems annually.

This wealth—one-tenth of the world's total diamond revenue—has come from merely bulldozing the black soil and gravel surface of his 2,500-acre estate.

Not for another 18 years will the 6,000 workers in the area strike the actual mine—a cigar-shaped "pipe" of diamonds stretching four miles beneath the Shinyanga valley.

Ridiculed

As a youth, Williamson entered McGill University, Montreal, to study law, but a holiday in Labrador switched his interest to geology.

He joined the de Beers diamond combine as a geologist, holding the theory that the many diamond mines already being worked were only branches of a colossal "mother pipe," so far undiscovered.

The experts laughed, but Williamson decided to throw up a safe career for free-lance prospecting.

Quest ends

IN six years he experienced malaria and black-water fever exploring the bush of Tanganyika.

Until one evening, whilst resting beneath a huge baobab tree, the weary Canadian kicked out of the soil the diamond which ended his quest.

He has been kicking diamonds out of the ground ever since to the tune of £8 a minute.

At Kimberley miners go down 700ft. and shift tons of clay for a single diamond. At Mwindi, Williamson's workers can stand in the shallow surface pits and see the diamonds studding the gravel sides.

For his mine of incalculable worth the doctor has refused offers up to £20 million, saying: "I wouldn't know what to do with all that money."

Williamson's fortune has made little impact on his way of life. He still prefers to be known as a geologist. All financial and administrative responsibilities he has delegated to his legal adviser and partner Mr I. C. Chopra, a friend who financed him in the early difficult days.

Clad in untidy shirt and slacks, the doctor spends 12 hours every day at the mine.

The African employees get higher wages than elsewhere. Food, blankets, clothing are free. There is a free cinema, a £30,000 hospital, a cost-price store, with football and dances at week-ends.

In old bottles

THE doctor spends four hours each evening sorting his diamonds which he keeps in old pickle bottles and jam jars on the shelves of his office.

The gems to be marketed are kept in an old-fashioned wall safe and are flown out of the country in flat cigarette tins.

Occasionally the doctor goes down to the miners' club to drink and smoke with the boys and to lead a sing-song with his favourite number, "If I Had My Way, Dear."

Some week-ends he flies to his more comfortable home at Bukoba, 100 miles away on Lake Victoria.

Here he entertains employees and neighbours, black and white, sharing good food cooked by his European chef.

Williamson loves Africa. Only rarely does he leave the country to visit his mother and brother in Canada. On his fifth trip last month he was honoured by McGill University.

Asked why he liked Africa the doctor said: "I like Africa because it has shown me that the cinema isn't necessary to one's well-being."

When someone pointed out that he did not even wear a diamond ring, the doctor replied: "I don't wear 'em—I sell 'em."

'Hold on'

HIS only comment on the future of the diamond market was: "Hold on to your diamonds—they are better than gold."

Dr Williamson does not find it so easy to follow his own advice. For he loses £1,000,000 worth of gems a year.

Despite the barbed wire, the guards, and 200 uniformed police it is estimated that one-third of the output of his Mwindi mine is stolen and smuggled out by dishonest employees.

Why has this highly eligible bachelor not found a wife? "Doc" Williamson winced at this question. "I've no time for that sort of thing," he said. —(London Express Service.)

800 men will talk about the

TOOTHACHE

LATEST weapons in the war against toothache will be reviewed by 800 dentists from all over Britain when they meet in London this month.

New wonder toothpastes and mouth washes will be discussed. Arguments will rage over the need to eat food containing vitamin K.

Demands are going to be made to coat children's teeth with fluorides.

But with all this display of science, dentists will have to admit that they are not sure how decay starts, nor how to stop it.

And some, like Professor J. Boyes in his opening address, will pin their faith to the old-fashioned toothbrush "provided all five sides of each tooth are brushed."

New weapon

Advocates of vitamin K, one of the most recently discovered weapons against decay, are suggesting a diet of kale, spinach, carrot tops, tomatoes, and liver to ensure that you can have far better teeth than your neighbour.

Dental experts who have

been experimenting with drugs think terramycin and penicillin may go into the new toothpastes and mouth washes together with vitamin K.

Fluorine is an element apparently necessary for producing the resistant hardness of enamel. If it is to be used to coat teeth and protect them from decay, dentists recommend treating children at the ages of three, seven, ten and 13—to catch the new teeth as they appear.

But this method has been disappointing, and in any case fluorides are of no use once a cavity has started.

While silver nitrate and copper cement are either failures or doubtful as protectors, ammonia is in favour because it limits the activity of bacteria and acid-forming substances.

All that the dentists will admit this year (there have been too many false hopes in the past) is that decay is primarily caused by bacteria from food particles. Some bacteria create special chemicals called enzymes, which destroy the enamel within.

Others produce acids which dissolve the calcium salts in the enamel from without. Diets of refined carbohydrates (such as

cakes and bread) are particularly bad. Sugar, too, is destructive.

In America they are advocating the addition of glycerol aldehyde to all sweets to check the destructive action.

Ferrets suffer

Experiments in Britain have been carried out on ferrets and hamsters by Dr J. D. King of the Medical Research Council. Both animals suffer from something like human tooth decay.

It will tell the dentists that proper food and oral hygiene are the best methods of stopping tooth rot.

No toothpaste is considered 100 percent effective.

The important thing is to use it at the right time. Brushing your teeth with any dentifrice (or even with tap water) within ten minutes of eating, say most experts, should cut your tooth decay rate in two.

In the average mouth, acids associated with tooth decay are at peak concentration 20 minutes after the meal. Toothpastes, however anti-social, are effective up to the point where acids cause erosion.

John Pomfret

Saving Petrol

Lord Nelson sold Normanswood, sold the family furniture, sold for £2,600 (to Mrs Francis), the new tenant of Normanswood the diamond necklace which the first Lord Nelson gave to Lady Hamilton.

Now he and Lady Nelson are installed at Ballbridge, five minutes drive from the centre of Dublin, in a two-bedroom ground floor flat. Rent is £5 a week, garage included. "We live now at something under £1,000 a year for the two of us," said Lord Nelson.

Today he drove into town from his flat in his 1950 16 h.p. British car. Price out of covenant in London—£1,400. "In Dublin I paid £500 for it," said Lord Nelson.

"I save on petrol, too." (Price in Dublin—3s. 0½d. a gallon, against 3s. 6½d. in London. Cigarettes cost him 1s. 6d. for 20; Irish whiskey 27s. 6d. a bottle.)

Butter and sugar are supposedly rationed. But the Nelsons, or anybody else, can get plenty if they can afford to pay extra. Butter costs 2s. 8d. a lb. for the ration of 1½lb. a head a week. Off-ration butter is 3s. 8d. a lb.

No Politics

Bread is dearer, too. "I paid 10½d. for two small loaves the other day," the earl said. "But these food prices affect me very little. I don't eat much. I didn't come here to gorge on steaks."

Lord Nelson says he is not greatly interested in politics. But he is downright against the Socialists and their taxes. And he thinks they were wrong to deprive the Nelsons of their annuity by the Act of Parliament without compensation. ("The Duke of Wellington's £10,000 a year was cut off, but he got £210,000.")

Of Ireland he says: "This is a lovely country. It will be the last place in the world to become Communist. Or Socialist either."

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By Ernie Bushmiller

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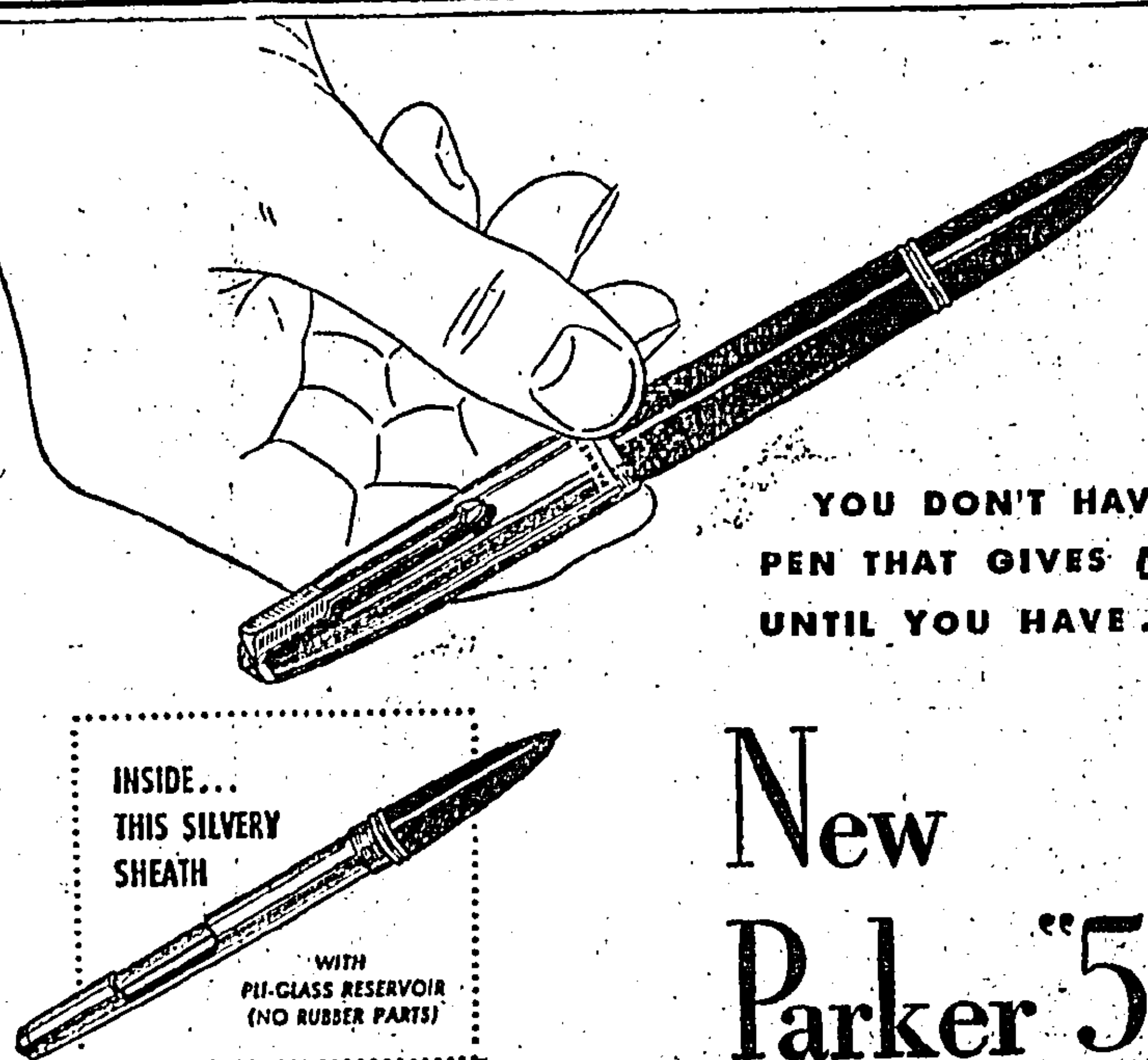
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BERNARD WICKSTEED

-inspired by the disappearing diplomats - examines the technique of past masters.
First: Lee Bevan (right).BUT A WOMAN
LED TO HIS
BETRAYAL

GERARD LEE BEVAN disappeared too. There was a story for you. It had everything—great names, millions of missing pounds, tales of lavish parties, a beautiful Frenchwoman, panic-stricken flight, and a chase round Europe that went on for months.

Gerard Lee Bevan was an aristocrat of the City. He was a financier by hereditary right, for all his relations were bankers and financiers.

He went to the City via Eton and Oxford. He didn't drink, and he had the religious zeal of an evangelist. You couldn't imagine anyone more respectable.

Everyone said he'd go far in the City with all that integrity and all those family connections. He did. He became a millionaire.

During the 1941-18 war he was made Tobacco Controller—though he himself never smoked. When the war ended he was the director of dozens of leading financial concerns and chairman of the great City Equitable Fire Insurance Company.

Then something went wrong in the mind of Gerard Lee Bevan. The pendulum swung. The zealot became a rake, desperate to make up for lost time.

At the age of 50, he collected mistresses with the abandoned vigour of a libertine in the early twenties.

He drank. He lost that former sense of responsibility so completely that he faked balance sheets and committed other business crimes.

The shares of the Equitable slumped so low that you couldn't give them away. On Wednesday, February 8, 1922,

Gerard Lee Bevan cracked completely. He borrowed £150 from a relative, took a taxi from the Carlton to Croydon, and accompanied by a French woman, boarded an airliner called the Paris Express (top speed 90 miles an hour).

The flight made history because it was the first time anyone had fled from his responsibilities by air.

Who was this woman he was travelling with? There was no secret about her identity. Her name was Mile Perleisot. The financier was an old friend of hers and he was to see still more of her in the future.

The couple parted in Paris but not before a dramatic scene outside an hotel that Bevan formerly owned.

The fugitive, discredited and fallen, could not face the reproachful looks of the staff that had once fawned on him. Mademoiselle went in alone and left the financier huddled miserably in the taxi with his thoughts. Inside she met, evidently by arrangement two friends still loyal.

Together they telephoned a K.C. in London to ask what the sentence would be if Bevan returned and faced the law.

"Five years," said the K.C. The news was taken out to the taxi. "I can't take it," said Bevan and drove off alone into the unknown.

You can imagine the sensation when the news broke in London. The hunt was on. The fox had broken cover and everyone had his theories about which way he'd run.

But the tally ho was in Italy. The fox was sighted in Naples and then went to earth again.

There were rumours that he'd returned to England, that he was holding wild parties on the Riviera, that he'd been seen in Greece.

And all the time Gerard Lee Bevan was in Vienna. He called himself Leon Vernier. He grew a beard and said he was an artist from Paris.

But Leon Vernier, the artist from Paris, couldn't live alone. He found a woman companion, and she talked. He was arrested in Innsbruck.

The hunt was over and the chase had lost its thrill. Brought back to England to face his trial, Gerard Lee Bevan was no longer a fox. He was merely a dog that had been caught stealing.

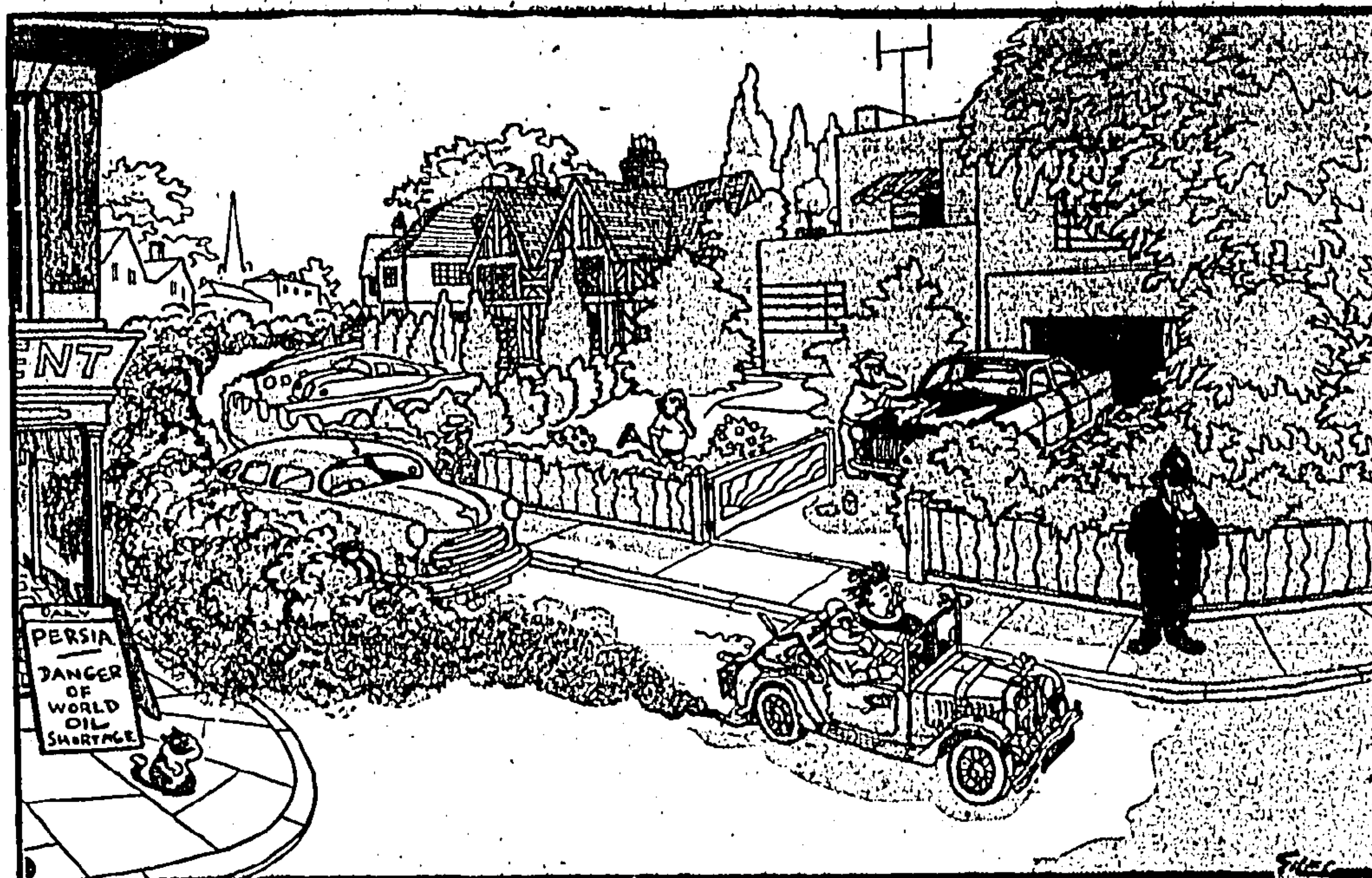
The sentence? Seven years' penal servitude. His wife divorced him and on his release he returned to France—and Mile Perleisot. Yes they married but whether they lived happily I can't say. Gerard Lee Bevan died in 1938, aged 60, a strange man who might have been great.

(London Express Service.)

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER

"Miss Bulstrode!"

JOHNNY HAZARD



"Some people's husbands buy their wives nice new cars that don't use any oil."

London Express Service

The rich hotel nomad
makes one more haltWOMAN
of the
WEEK

by EVELYN IRONS

THE GOOD COMPANIONS
Von Cramm escorts Barbara Hutton at Wimbledon

WOOLWORTH heiress Barbara Hutton is not the richest woman in the world (she has only about ten million pounds, and the fortune of tobacco heiress Doris Duke is estimated at five times that). But she has divorced more husbands (three to Miss Duke's two), and although both are the same age, 38, Miss Hutton has got herself into the news five times more frequently.

Now, arriving in London in the midst of divorcing her fourth husband, she makes headlines again.

Princess Igor Troubetzkoy, as she still is, left a sick bed to fly from Paris specially to see Baron Gottfried von Cramm play at Wimbledon for the first time since the war.

When the 41-year-old Baron, in his elegantly tailored navy blue suit, and the frail, pale Princess, in her fur jacket and plainly cut black dress, appeared arm-in-arm at the tournament, they switched the limelight right away from the furbelows of the women players. Could this be Barbara's fifth romance?

She wept

DEFINITELY not, her friends say. Back in 1946, when she had divorced Bristol-born film star Cary Grant, but had not yet allied herself to the Lithuanian Prince Igor, von Cramm was obliged to deny persistent reports that she would become Baroness von Cramm. They have been friends for years, that is all.

With the reservation that anything is possible in the already surprising history of Miss Hutton, it seems that the relationship is one of pure kindness and sympathy.

Barbara Hutton needs all the kindness and sympathy she can get. She is a very sick woman, and in spite of her immense wealth, a sorry one, too.

The illness which caused her to collapse at Wimbledon and take to her bed in her suite at Claridge's is due to a rare virus infection picked up when she was in Mexico. It happened at Cuernavaca, near Mexico City, where she went early this year to start a divorce action against Prince Igor, whom she married four years ago, for his alleged "cruel and inhuman treatment."

Dropping the suit, she entered hospital in New York with a temperature of 104: was so weak when she flew to Paris early this month to arrange an out of court settlement of her broken marriage that she wept at the airport.

Clinic to clinic

SHE is still convalescing—accompanied by her grey-haired secretary, Miss Lallier. No doctors are attending her. It is a question of waiting until the infection works itself out.

But after a few days in bed this time she was well enough to go dancing.

Seventeen years ago, when she was in London with her second husband, Danish Count Kurt Haugwitz-Reventlow, shortly after their marriage she went to a nursing home suffer-

ing. It was said, from drastic slimming treatment.

After that the girl with all the money could never buy health. She nearly died when her son Lance Haugwitz-Reventlow, now 16 and at a boarding school in the United States, was born at her house in Hyde Park Gardens.

Since her third divorce in 1945 (after three years of this marriage) she complained that Cary Grant "didn't like her friends"—her life has been a series of illnesses. In three years she had four operations, one of them for suspected kidney trouble. From doctor to doctor from clinic to clinic, she hunted for health in Switzerland, in Paris, in London.

Now she is a shadow of the plumpish, gay, party-loving Barbara Hutton of the carefree days. She weighs only about 7st.

People who saw her at Wimbledon were shocked to find how tired and ill she looked. Many London friends telephone to her at her hotel to commiserate. But she does not encourage them to call. She feels too sick to see any but such old intimates as von Cramm.

Her gifts

PEACE of mind would be the only basis of a real cure. But that, for all her wealth, Barbara Hutton has never possessed, except briefly.

She has given away many thousands of pounds of her money. Apart from settlements on ex-husbands—her first, polo-playing Prince Alexis Mdivani, who later died in a motor accident, got £270,000 a year when he was divorced after seven months of marriage, and Count Haugwitz-Reventlow, now remarried and an American commoner, was said to have got the income from a £375,000 trust fund—she has distributed generous sums in charities and to friends. And mostly without publicity.

But these acts have evidently failed to bring the soul-satisfaction that is said to be the reward of goodness.

She read Maetelink, and thought wistfully that she too was looking for a Blue Bird. She had the power to put most things in a cage, but happiness, peace and content eluded her.

She made big, romantic demands of life and of people. But life and people obstinately refused to go the way she schemed for them. In one sense, she was always stone cold sober—she never drank. It was just those big ideas that went to her head.

Troubled story

WHEN she came to London for the first time at 19—young, fabulously wealthy, and extremely beautiful—she gave the clue to her troubled story. "I am a restless individual who likes to be continually seeing new lands and enjoying new experiences," she said.

A few months ago, after nearly 20 years of wandering from country to country and from husband to husband, she exclaimed disgustedly, speaking of her quarrel with Prince Igor, "I can never do anything right. I have always tried to give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt. It has taken me 38 years to learn better. I guess I am still a child."

From childhood—that of an only child longing vainly for a normal home background—she poured forth her frustrations and other reactions in verse. "I shall live a life of happy poems," she said during her second honeymoon in Paris.

But the verses she wrote were not often happy, and neither was their author. Loneliness. That is the recurrent theme.

And now?

WHAT next? Her plans are vague, uncertain. When she feels better she may move on to the U.S.A. She has no home in London now (she handed over Windfall House, Regent's Park, built for £150,000 and furnished for £250,000, to the American Embassy).

The only house she owns is that romantic Moroccan palace in Tangier which she bought between her last two marriages "because I always wanted to live like an Arab."

But a hotel nomad, even a rich one, is a sad character. Isn't it so, Princess?

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By Frank Robbins



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WEEK-END WOMANSENSE

DISTINCT
STYLES

Couture ensemble in an unusual colour scheme. The coat, inspired by the nineteenth century man's ulster, is in tan lambswool and lined with the suit material which is in two tones of grey. The coat is double-breasted, buttoning to the knees with smoked pearl buttons.



"Poodle" coat in fur fabric designed on tubular lines with enormous saucer buttons. The pockets are worked into the rounded side seam insets.



Town suit in black Venetian cloth. Unusual feature is the waistcoat effect of the deep lapels. Black velvet is used for contrast on the collar.

NEWS FROM
NEW YORK

A PERFUME gadget which is to be sold in New York shops is being turned out by a match company. It looks just like a folder of matches, but each stick has a perfume head which, rubbed on the skin, leaves its special fragrance.

Sunglasses are taking on strange shapes. You can buy them set into visor-like veils. Other models have triangular frames, slots so that you can tie them on with ribbons, and frames in rainbow colours.

From Paris

CUFF and glove watches are the newest jewellery novelty. These are mainly in the shape of a flower attached to the cuff with a clip. Mellerio shows a gold diamond-studded rose. When opened it presses back the heart of the rose opens to reveal a tiny gold watch.

Economy has much
to do with next
season's fashions

By Dorothy Barkley

LONDON. COUTURE designers, like others in the clothing trade, are becoming anxious about the unfavourable effects which wool price increases will have on the cost of next season's clothes. They face the prospect of a clientele forced to economise.

The couturiers, although creators of new fashions consistently copied by anyone wishing to be fashionable, sell models only to an exclusive minority. They are being forced to think hard of ways and means to prevent that minority vanishing completely.

One of the most interesting experiments to offset this cost of living sequel is that of London couturier Digby Morton in his designing of a complete "ready-to-wear" collection. He insists there is no question of ready-to-wear ever taking the place of personally tailored clothes, but feels this is the answer to current economic difficulties. Machine produced, these clothes naturally have less of the intricate cutting and detail associated with hand tailoring, but compensation comes in lower cost.

The Answer

In this first ready-to-wear collection, Digby Morton concentrates on the classically tailored suit in which he always excels. Materials—by no means new, but prominent this season—are tweeds, fine suitings and lightweight velvets. Leading colours are brown, black, green and mauve, the latter, a colour which has not been seen for sometime. New season's touches are observed in unusual colour combinations—royal blue is checked with black, brown combines with grey.

Details noted—small rolled collars; high revers, sometimes buttoning to the neck; a tendency to fuller skirts, which contrast with the narrow skirts so much favoured by most other designers at the moment. Skirts are either wrap-over in style, or box-pleated all the way round. Jackets, which have natural

shoulders only softly padded, and black tweed, enriched by a black velvet collar.

Coats have three distinct styles—the princess, the tubular and the pyramid. The princess style is perhaps most attractive of all; it achieves a more feminine silhouette than has been seen for some considerable time. Coats in this style have fitted bodices, full flaring skirt emphasising the waistline. It is more universally wearable than the enormous tent coats. On other coats, the most notable style detail is the rounded shoulder line with deepest sleeves—dolman, leg o' mutton, and balloon, all of which give ample room for a suit beneath.

The new tubular line is perhaps best explained by its illustration, (shown here). The lines, curving in towards the hem, are slimming. This one is in fur fabric poodle cloth—hence the name "poodle coat." Variation is the poodle jacket, which has similar lines, and is a very useful slip-on for wear over anything. The tubular look was also seen on a coat and suit ensemble: in royal blue

Ready-to-wear

The perfectly tailored country ensemble has an arresting colour scheme. Inspired by the nineteenth century man's ulster, that coat is in tan and lined with the suit material which is in two tones of grey. Lining coats with material matching the suit is an accepted way this season of making ensembles. The coat is double-breasted, buttoning with smoked pearl buttons; the suit skirt is box-pleated so that long country walks may be taken in comfort. And the long, furled umbrella is still an irreplaceable accessory.

Feminine Heels

Much focus is now centred on ankle appeal. Hosiery firms in America have ingeniously devised attractive "heel" fancies for summer nylons. The four heel designs presented here are current favourites with women in America.



- NO. 1 The "Swiss Dot" heel comes in a variety of shades. It goes especially well with Polka-dot frocks, so popular in the summer for garden parties.
- NO. 2 "Picture Frame" is for the more sophisticated wearer. It goes especially well with one-coloured dresses for cocktails.
- NO. 3 The "Mandolin" heel resembling strings of the mandolin is a top seller. The heel decoration is available in self-colour, black, brown and navy and vertical heel lines of many shades.
- NO. 4 The "Zebrette" heel consists of a series of very fine contrasting lines accentuated by a matching seam. Proving quite a hit this decorative heel while unusual, makes a subtle slimming look on the legs.

THOSE BABY CHARTS HAVE
FOOLED YOU—

The CHAPMAN PINCHER Column presents an entirely new guide to whether your baby is putting on enough weight

MORE than 1,200 healthy babies have helped to make this chart. It brings most reassuring news to the millions of mothers who worry whether their babies are putting on weight properly.

And it makes nonsense of the guidance that baby specialists—including doctors—have been giving to mothers.

It proves that a baby may be pounds lighter or heavier than the mythical "average baby" used as a guide by child welfare clinics and still be thoroughly healthy. It shows mothers have suffered needless anxiety. A woman—Dr. Jessie Parfitt, of Oxford University's Institute of Social Medicine—carried out the real-life investigations on which the new chart is based.

The 1,200 babies were weighed at regular intervals throughout their first year. The results prove—

1 BABY BOYS almost invariably put on more weight than girls—an extra 1lb. 6ozs. by the end of the first year on the average.

2 MOST BABIES of the same sex put on roughly the same amount of weight irrespective of their weight at birth. So a six-pound baby boy gains weight just as fast as a nine-pound boy.

3 BABIES who are heavy at birth usually retain their lead over lightweights. A nine-pound baby tends to remain three pounds heavier than a child who weighed six pounds at birth, for instance.

So the standard chart, published by the National Association for Maternity and Child Welfare for use in clinics is outdated.

HOW TO USE RUN your finger along the bottom line of the chart until you come to your baby's age in months. If it is a boy continue vertically up the chart until your finger strikes the lower thick line. Then read off the weight in lb. from the scale on the left. This is the minimum weight your baby should have put on since birth. Continue upwards until your finger strikes the upper thick line. This gives the maximum weight he should have gained. If your baby's weight falls anywhere between these extremes (so is gaining well).

EXAMPLE: A seven-month-old baby may have put on as little as 9lb. or as much as 13lb. and still be perfectly healthy. For a girl baby you follow the dotted lines.

That chart shows the "normal" weight of a baby as 14½lb. at six months and 21½lb. at one year. Nearly half the babies weighed during the Oxford Inquiry would have to be classed as abnormal by that reckoning. Even the medical text-book rule that "from six to eight ounces a week should be gained for the first five months, and about four ounces a week during the next seven" turned out to be hopelessly inaccurate. Almost half the babies failed to put on weight so rapidly. Yet they were perfectly normal. Anxious mothers—and fathers—will be grateful to Dr. Parfitt. Be guided by the chart. It is backed by 1,200 babies who are doing fine.



Lovely Peggy Dow, Hollywood screen star, was snapped by the cameraman as she was about to leave for a day at the beach. The attractive two-piece swimsuit has a bra-top prettily overlaid with eyelet white pique, scalloped edges.

Surely we've
heard all this
before?

WITH the Wimbledon tennis season the annual tut-tutting about the court fashions grows louder.

There are plenty of styles this season for the old-time centre court stars to criticise—transparent materials, colour touches and gold head trimming. But tennis stars have always been fashion-conscious. Remember those other controversies? "1905—An uproar was caused by Mrs. Bundy (May Sutton), first American woman player to roll up her sleeves."

"1919—the great Suzanne Lenglen was denounced for wearing the first short skirt and displaying her legs."

"1933—Helen Jacobs was asked not to play in shorts."

"1949—Gorgeous Gussie Moran's lace-trimmed panties started one of the most frivolous fashion debates."

"1951—Transparent dresses, like Mrs. Betty Schofield-Davidson's dress and panties in white nylon lace, are this year's talking point. Or will it be Lorna Cornell's split skirt, Jean Curry's gold bead embroidery or Betty Wilford's blue buttonholes?"

HOME-MADE

SOME of the smartest clothes seen in London recently were home-made, many by women who have never had a sewing lesson.

A parade of prize-winning designs in a national sewing competition included tailor-made, evening gowns, wedding dresses and children's party frocks. A grandmother, Mrs. G. Steel, of Shirley, Croydon, learned to make suits for her grandson by unpinning an old suit to see how it was tailored. Mrs. Irene Sanford, of Ryde, Crescent, Southampton, won a prize with a tailored blue gingham suit in navy blue with a blouse of lilac pink pique. Her three-piece suit cost her £8 10s. and took four weeks to make in between housework and looking after her two schoolchildren. She

makes all clothes for herself and 12-year-old daughter and averages about 12 new garments a year.

Mr. Sanford has become proficient with pins and fittings.

DIFFERENT

At a Festival embroidery exhibition several entries were from men.

Captain Geoffrey Edwards, bachelor 6ft. 3in. actor, who lives in Chelsea, started to embroider on his war-time ARP post to pass time. He creates his designs as he works with the silks and wools. "Much more interesting than following a set pattern."

But darn socks? "No, that is quite different," says Captain Edwards.

ENTERPRISE

TWO London stores introduce a new shopping service—a personal assistant who can be booked by phone and will look out clothes in advance.

One of these store hostesses, Miss Caroline Ash, says the service is proving popular with country shoppers, whose time is limited, and overseas visitors who don't know London shops. "Lots of lone women like to book an appointment, too," says Miss Ash. "They like a second feminine opinion before facing their husbands in a new dress."

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And brother Bill
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for all of us
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SPOTLIGHT ON VALUES

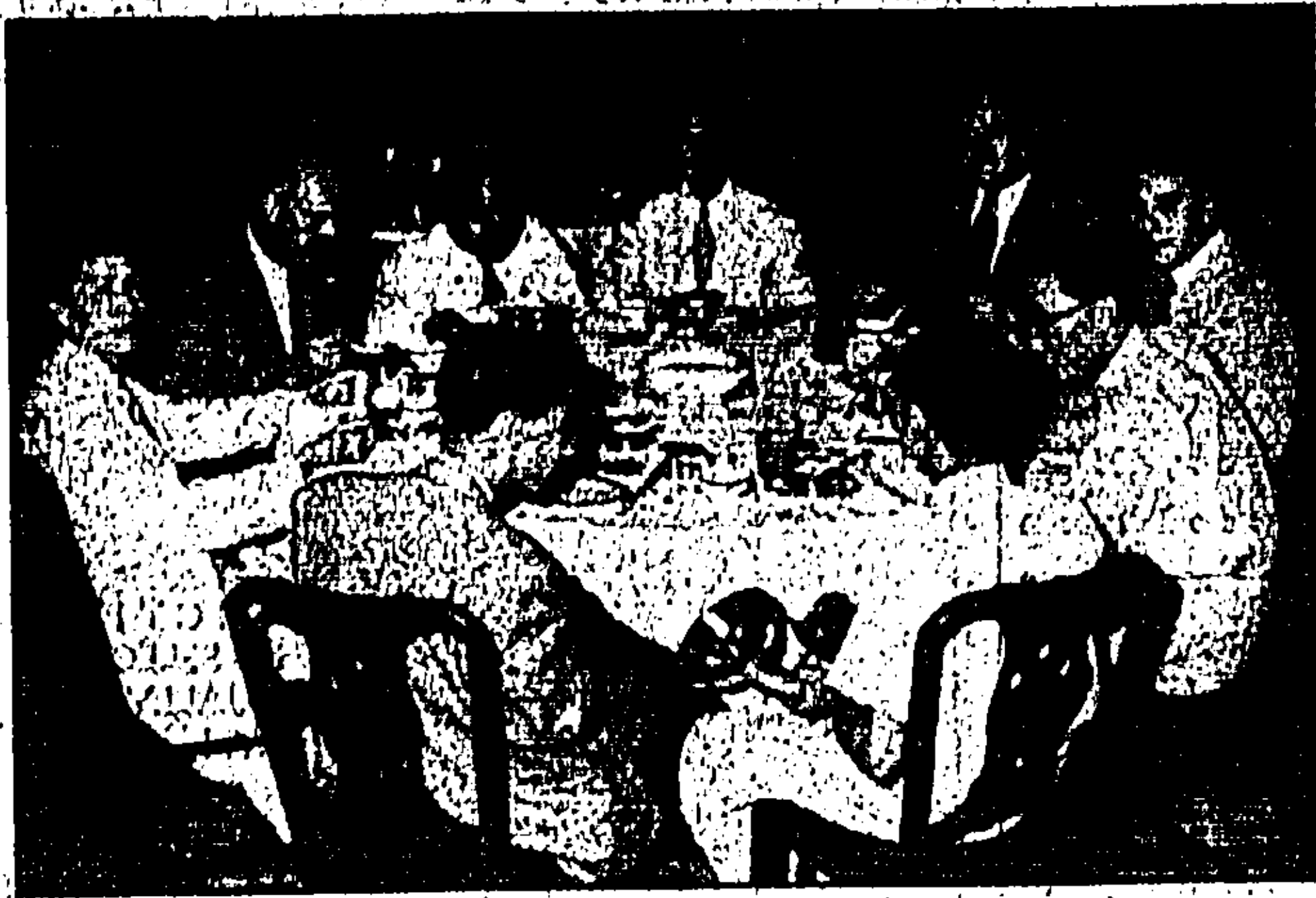
"Smedleys Jams"

Apricot	1 lb. jar	\$1.45
Blackcurrant	"	\$1.40
Cherry	"	\$1.50
Gooseberry	"	\$1.35
Raspberry	"	\$1.35
Strawberry	"	\$1.35
Blackberry	"	\$1.35
Redcurrant	"	\$1.45

"Kraft"

Mayonnaise	16oz. jar	\$2.45
Salad Dressing	16oz. jar	\$2.45
Sandwich Spread	16oz. jar	\$2.45
Whitcomb Marmalade	1 lb. jar	\$1.35

at THE DAIRY FARM



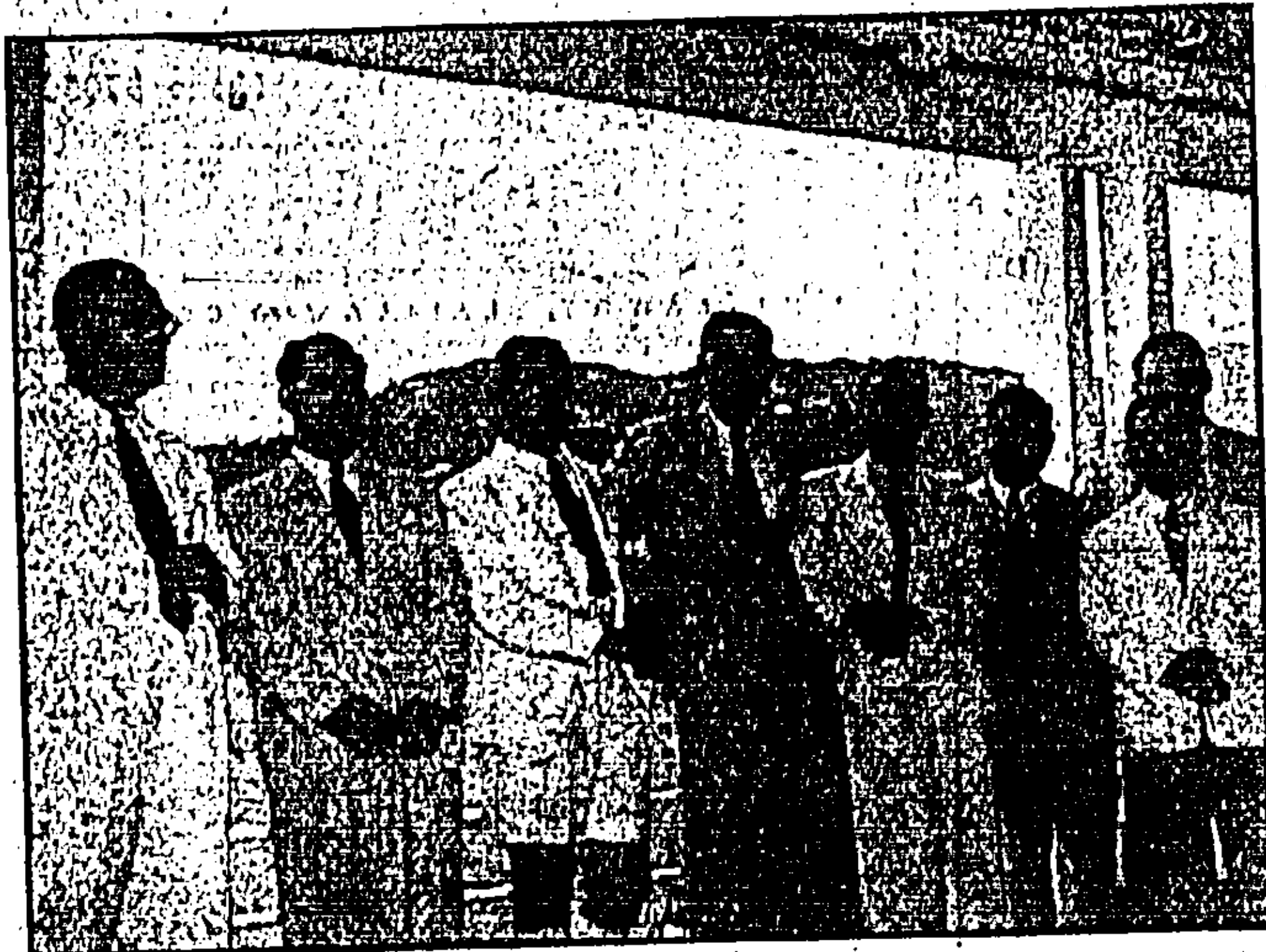
MR. P. B. Jones (second from left), who is making a business inspection tour of the Far East on behalf of Messrs Johnson and Johnson, was entertained to a Chinese banquet at the Kam Ling Restaurant last week. The host was Mr. R. H. Lobo, seen on extreme right. (Staff Photographer)



THE Hon. P. S. Cassidy speaking at the annual graduation day of the Diocesan Boys' School. He distributed the prizes. Also in picture are Bishop Hall and the Hon. D. J. S. Crozier, Director of Education. (Staff Photographer)



MEMBERS of No. 2 Company, Police Reserve, entertained their Officer Commanding, Mr. K. B. Lee, at a birthday party at the Tak Pit Restaurant last week. Mr. Lee is seen fourth from right in second row. (Golden Studio)



LEFT: The retiring Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. Isaac Newton (fourth from left), with senior Medical Department personnel who saw him off when he left Hong-kong last week in RMS Corfu. (Staff Photographer)



GROUP picture taken on the occasion of the opening of the new medical clinic in Queen's Road East sponsored by the Wanchai Kaifong Welfare Association. (Staff Photographer)



RIGHT: Mr and Mrs James John Williams leaving Rosary Church after their wedding last Saturday. The bride was formerly Miss Vera Elnora Rozario. (Staff Photographer)



BRIDAL party poses outside the Hongkong Union Church last Saturday following the wedding of Mr Alastair Sutherland Ross and Miss Nancy Ahlquist. (Staff Photographer)



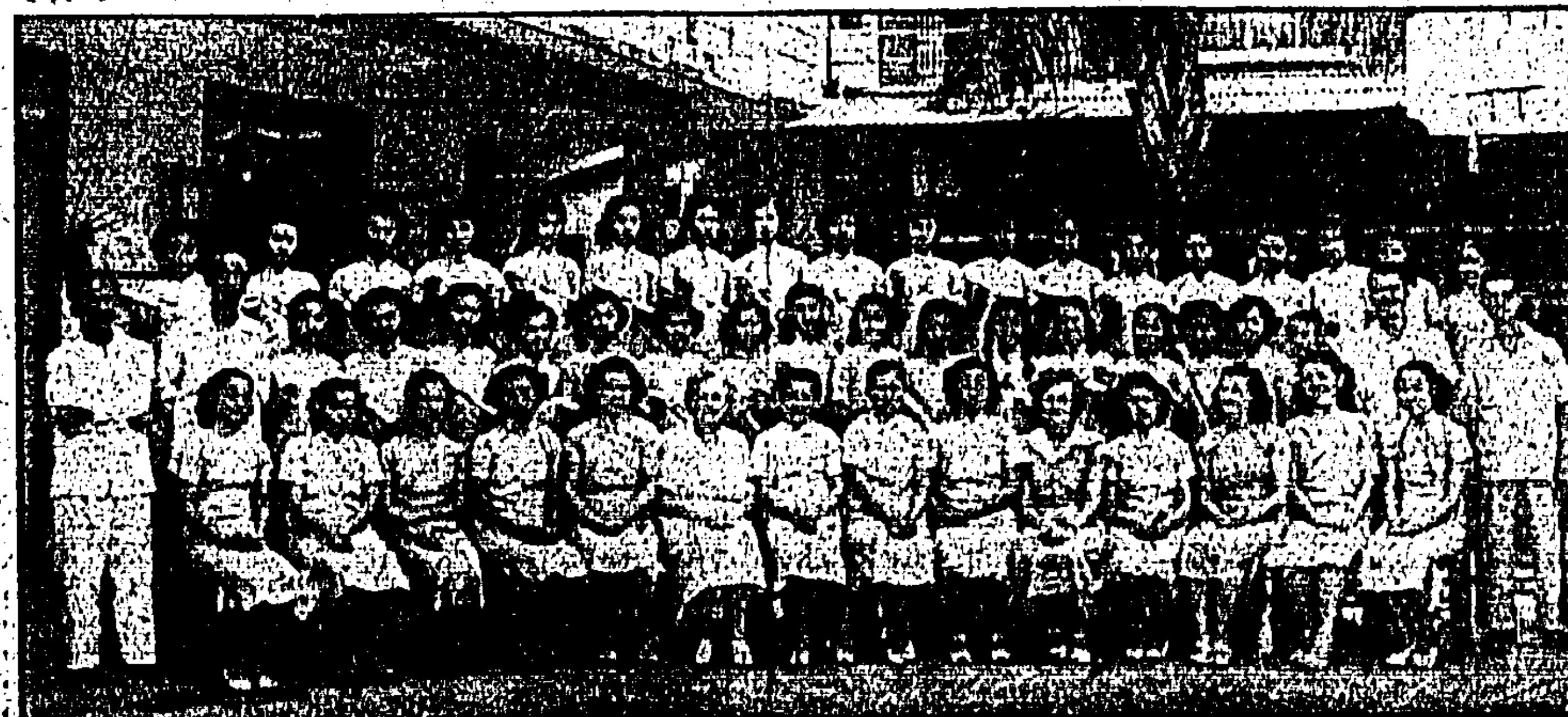
PICTURE taken at St John's Cathedral last Saturday after the wedding of Sgt Derek Edward Hall and Miss Patricia Teresa Mildred Cotton. (Staff Photographer)



RIGHT: Mr. J. W. Fraser, President of the China Coast Officers' Guild, making a farewell presentation last Saturday to Mr. A. G. Stuart (centre), who is leaving the Colony shortly on retirement. (Staff Photographer)



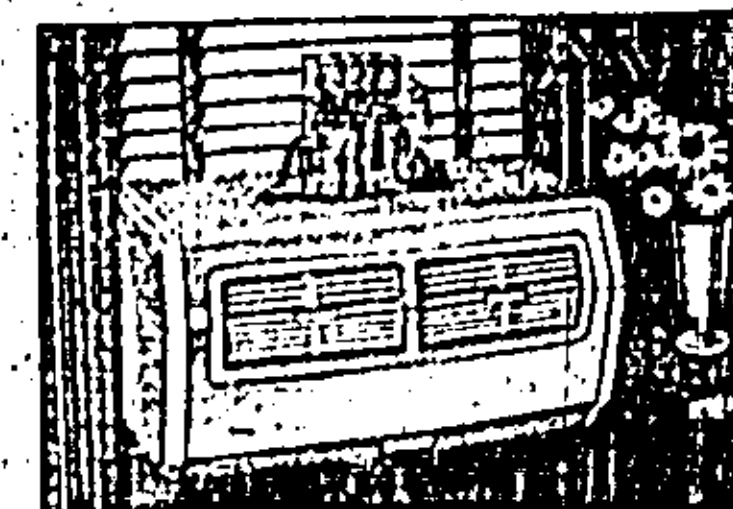
SCENE at Rosary Hill last Sunday when a solemn high mass was said in connection with the local celebration of the national day of the Argentine Republic. In foreground is Mr. A. J. de Souza, officer in charge of the Argentine Consulate here. (Staff Photographer)



1951 graduates of the True Light Middle School for Girls, which held its annual graduation exercises on Thursday. (Mainland Studio)

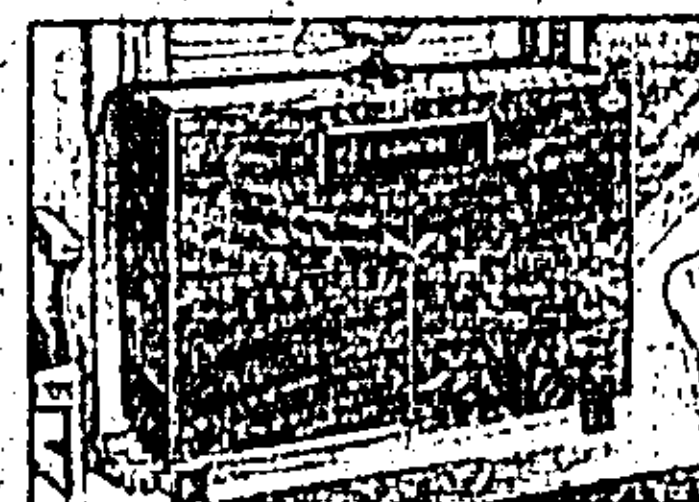
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You'll look
it
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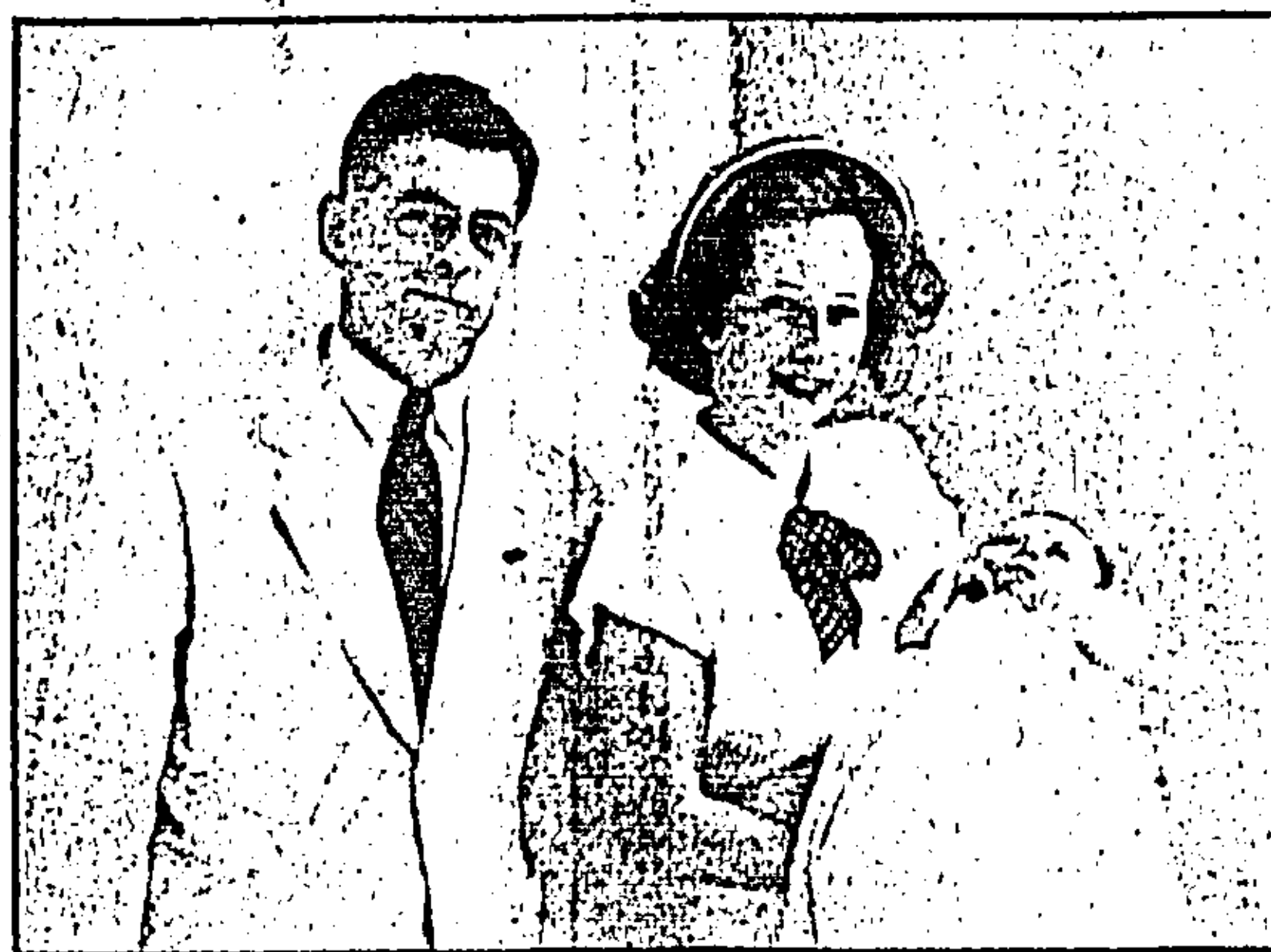
CELEBRATING her third birthday with a party at the home of her parents at Repulse Bay, Branca Elona, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. Lobo, cuts the cake for her young friends. (Ming Yuen)



PICTURE taken on the occasion of the christening of Geraldina Maria, daughter of Dr and Mrs C. E. da Roza, which took place at Rosary Church recently. (Staff Photographer)



GROUP picture taken at the farewell dinner party given in honour of Miss A. W. Hurrell, Headmistress of the Diocesan Girls' School, by her former pupils who have entered the University of Hongkong. Miss Hurrell is leaving Hongkong shortly. (Ming Yuen)



MR and Mrs C. A. Kemp with their baby son, Donald Christian, who was baptised at St John's Cathedral last Saturday. (Roy Tsang)



LEFT: The adult bible class of the Chinese Methodist Church photographed with the Superintendent, Mr William C. Nowboam, seated in centre. (Mainland Studio)



STUDENTS of Class 2A of La Salle College gathered at the dinner held recently to mark their success in the end of term examinations. (Mainland Studio)



FAMILY group taken after the christening of Jennifer Lesloy, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs H. Stothert, at St Andrew's Church last Sunday. (Staff Photographer)



LEFT: Mr Lau Kum-fong and Miss Chan Yue-woon pictured as they left St Joseph's Church after their wedding last week. (Ming Yuen)

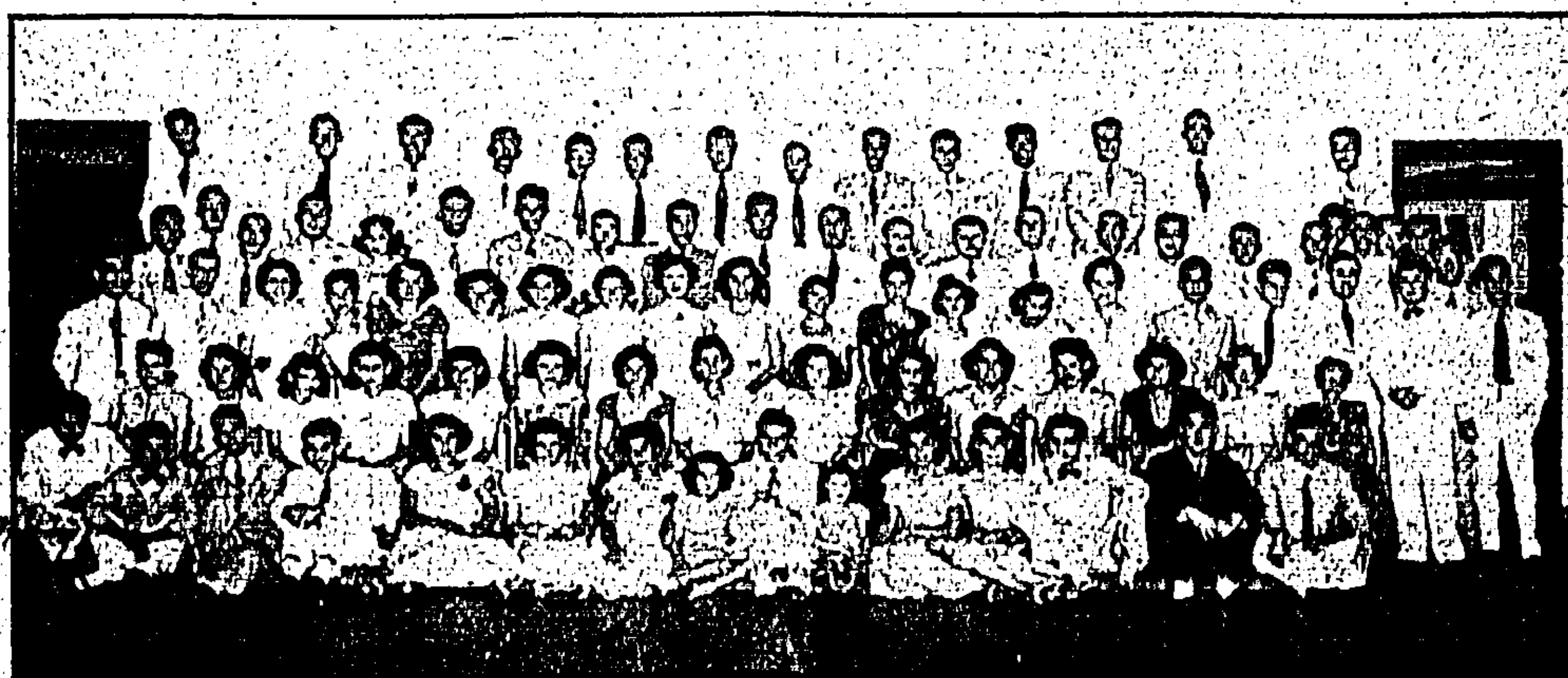
BLOWING out the candles on his birthday cake is Richard Winchester, nine-year-old son of Mr and Mrs C. S. Winch. (Mayfair)



MR B. C. Randall, well-known stockbroker, buys a flower from one of the many schoolgirls who helped on the occasion of the Society for the Protection of Children's Flower Day last week. (Staff Photographer)



LEFT: Scene outside the Registry of Marriages on Wednesday after the wedding of Mr Ronald Li and Miss Irene Lo. Both families are prominent in Chinese business circles. (Staff Photographer)



PICTURE taken at the Club de Recreio where relatives and friends of Mr L. A. Xavier gathered to celebrate his coming of age. (Victor Studio)

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Brown or Black
From \$35 to \$62 a pairFLORSHEIM
WHITE BUCKSKINSPerforated or Plain
THE TOP-CLASS SHOES FOR MEN
\$135.00I used to feel
so nervy, irritable
and tired, butNow I'm
full of
energy

after taking

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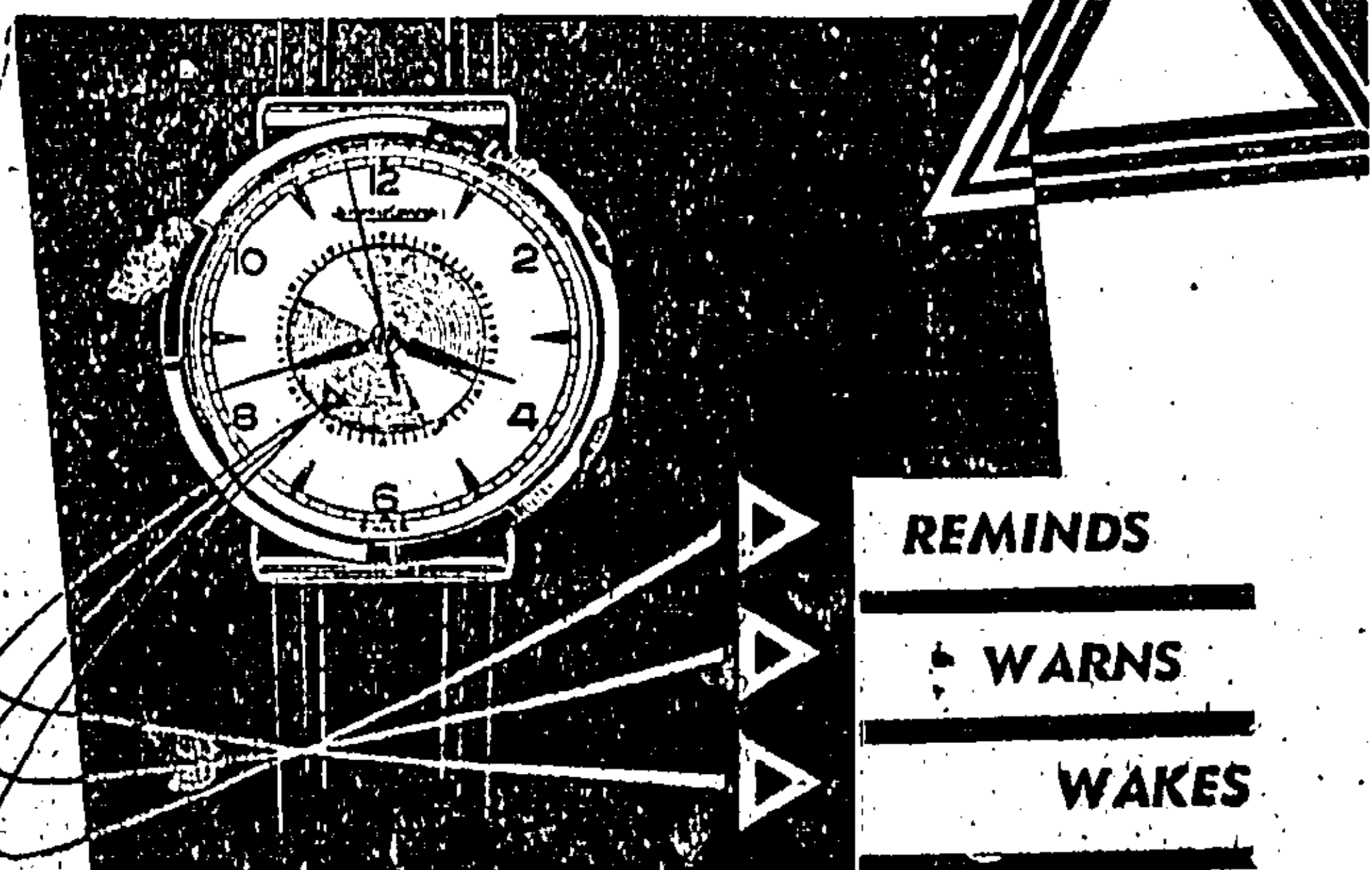
New Republic

PER ISSUE \$1.

JULY 9th 1951.

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The smart MEMOVox precision alarm wrist watch is just what you are looking for. Every time it rings it will remind him of you.



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WARNS

WAKES

The 17 jewel MEMOVox is available at
Hongkong's leading Jewellers and watch dealers
both in steel and 18K gold.**JAEGGER-LECOULTRE**

Memovox

PRACTICAL HOMECRAFT

SUSAN DEACON TODAY

What to do
when you greet

THE SUN

WHY do women seldom listen
to the experts on How to
Tan Safely?Men admire, and most women long
to achieve, an even, all-over tan, but
too often the result is a scarlet face
and blistered shoulders.THE TANNING PROCESS must be
slow to be safe. But I have seen Eng-
lish women smothered in oil almost
frying under a scorching Mediterranean
sun.

All-the-year tan

I asked three women with different
colouring their pet rules for sunbathing.
BRUNETTE NANCY CHAFFEE
says: "I love the sun, and have an all-
the-year-round tan.""WHEN I'M PLAYING tennis and
nobody is around I use just a little baby
oil (a sun-tan oil) on my face, with no
powder, but when I'm playing in ex-
hibition matches I powder lightly over it.""I never use a heavy make-up in
the sun, and I use mascara only in the
evening.""I AM LUCKY not to have a fair
skin, and I tan very quickly, but I do
wish I could freckle. I'd like a few
on my nose. I just love freckles."RED-HAIRED M.P. PAT
HORNBY SMITH says: "I hardly ever
dare to sunbathe. I freckle easily, and
I hate freckles.""I always protect my skin with a
good foundation and a layer of face
powder before I go into the sun.""I don't think red-haired women
look attractive with a dark tan, any-
way."

Always wears hat

FAIR-SKINNED YOLANDE DON-
LAN says: "When I'm in the South of
France or California I always keep my
head well covered and always wear a
hat. But I seldom take pre-
cautions in England because the
sun is not that strong.""I NEVER WASH my face
with soap and water when I
have been sunbathing. The sun
takes the natural oil out of the
skin which I try to replace
with a rich cream or suntan oil.""BEFORE GOING into the
sun I put four heavy layers of
thick make-up on my skin,
but my face never really gets
brown. It just gets darker and
dirtier and the freckles get
black and blacker.""HOW LONG do I sunbathe?
Half an hour the first few
days, and then baste until
brown."Well, there you are. Three
different complexions and only
the brunette, tennis player
Nancy Chaffee, is freckle-free—
and she would "just love to
have freckles."

Sun is rationed

But they all agree that sun-
bathing has to be slow to be
safe.WATCH THE WOMEN who
have a dark, even tan, and see
how they do it. They use a
little oil—but use it often.

BLONDE

"My freckles go black."



BRUNETTE

Chaffee
"I just love freckles."

RED-HEAD

Hornby-Smith
"I hate freckles."They ration their sunbathing
for the first few days, and have
frequent quick dips in the sea.
They cleanse their faces with a
skin food or good cream, and
give up washing with soap and
water.★
COLOURING has a lot to do
with how much sun you can
take.The sun does not seem to
worry brunettes, but blondes
often wilt after one day.Redheads frequently have a
sensitive skin, and sometimes
find they can take hardly any
sun at all.

Scowls

THE holiday season is here...
the season of Happy
Children and Intolerant Adults.WATCH the sour faces of
people in trains who scowl
every time an excited child
laughs, talks, or rustles a
sweet bag.LISTEN to the grumbles on
the sands when the children
scatter sand, or build a sand
castle where grown-ups are
trying to sleep.LISTEN to intolerant adults
tutting and shushing, trying to
dampen high holiday spirits.THEN SAY: "Children ought
to be in bed by six o'clock."
"Children ought not to be al-
lowed in the dining car.""Children ought to be taught
to play quietly."
"But they are on holiday,"
the parents say. "Let them en-
joy themselves." And I AGREE.TRICKS THAT GIVE
ROOM NEW SHAPE

By ELEANOR ROSS

DESPITE the big improve-
ment in living accommodations
in various parts of the world, it
isn't sufficient to keep pace with
the populace, or that section of
it that has set up housekeeping.
Only too often, people have to
make do with old houses, old
apartments that haven't been
remodelled, many of which have
all sorts of structural handicaps.From time to time we've been
invited to look over before and
after jobs and we are amazed
and delighted to see how cleverly
amateur decorators, perhaps
with a little expert advice, have
overcome such handicaps and
made charming homes.

Long Rooms

Some of the expedients used,
have dealt with the old-fashion-
ed, long rooms with high ceil-
ings. In one such room, corner
cupboards or bookshelves at the
end did a good job to reduce the
apparent length, with bright
colours and accessories used at
the ends of the room. To help
bring the ceiling into better re-
lationship with the room, paint
the side walls for a foot or so.On the other hand, to deal
with a low ceiling run the wall
paper or paint all the way to
the ceiling. It does make a big
difference, especially if a narrow
striped design is used.Hang curtains as high as pos-
sible, using a cornice at the top,and let them extend to the floor.
You might use thin material like
velvet, pleat or shirr in very full
folds the entire length of the
window, then drape it to one
side, and tie back about one-
fourth of the distance from the
top. That's how it was done in
one room and it made the room
look handsome — and of good
dimensions.

Light Colours

If a room looks cramped, light
colours and two-toned walls
with white or light backgrounds
will seem to add to spaciousness.
Few pictures should be hung on
the walls, and these should be
light in frame and feeling, and a
mirror reflecting an attractive
side of the room or a window.A few will seem to add to
spaciousness. And if the mirror
is plate glass of sufficient size to
seem quite spacious. Or if a num-
ber of smaller mirrors, assemble
them on a wallboard, and make
an attractive panel, using glass
head screws to attach them to
the walls, and there you have a
good budget mirror job.In one room we saw a single
row of such mirrors, attached
one above the other on the wall,
space between double windows,
which also added to the
spaciousness of the room.

SWEDISH NUT WAFERS
MAKING GINGER SNAPS?
THESE HAVE NUTS AND NO GINGER

CREAM 1 OZ MARG AND 1 OZ COOKING FAT AND ADD 1/2 CUP SUGAR BY DEGREES, BEATING WELL

THEN...
1 WELL-BEATEN EGG
3 DESSERTSPOONS OF MILK
1 TEASPOON VANILLA, AND
6 OZ FLOUR SIEVED WITH 1 LEVEL TEASPOON BAKING POWDER AND 1/2 LEVEL TEASPOON SALT

SPREAD EVENLY AND THINLY ON AN INVARIANT BAKING-DISH. SPRINKLE WITH TEACUP CHOPPED NUTS

MARK IN STRIPS 1/4 INCH WIDE AND BAKE IN A MODERATE SLOW OVEN ABOUT 12 MIN.

CUT IN STRIPS, AND SHAPE OVER ROLLING-PIN

THEY'LL HARDEN AS THEY COOL. IF IT GETS TOO BRITTLE TO SHAPE, RETURN TO OVEN TO SOFTEN

It would never have done
for Miss Post

EILEEN ASCROFT'S COLUMN

Just a small one

FIVE June brides. Five jolts for the tradition-
alists. The romantic month
of orange blossom and
moonlight honeymoon
(80,000 June brides last
year) has aimed a blow at
tradition in 1951.Sitting through last month's
crop of pictures, I picked these
five as the most striking
examples of girls with minds of
their own.Social etiquette queen Emily
Post, whose Blue Book of Social
Usage has reigned for 30 years,
warns: "Don't think of wedding
clothes as fancy dress costume to
be worn once and never
again."She defines the perfect wed-
ding outfit as high-necked, long-
sleeved, of modest appearance,
with head covered."Rather be frumpy than
vulgar," she exhorted her read-
ers. "Frumps are often cele-
brities in disguise, but a person
of vulgar appearance is pretty
sure to be vulgar all through."Modern equivalent, Vogue's
Book of Etiquette, advises a
white dress, usually as long as
an evening dress, a white veil,
long or short, and white silk or
satin slippers.Warnings include: "The es-
sential is that the bride's head
be covered for any religious
ceremony," and "Very short
sleeves, worn without gloves,
and a low décolletage would
be in very bad taste."But the June brides of 1951
had their own ideas.Some of them wore plunge
necklines, sleeveless dresses,
wedding coats, décolleté bodices
and carrying new kinds of bou-
quets.Miss Ann Margaret Cuthbert
turned up 15 minutes early for
her St. Michael's, Chester Square
wedding to Mr. John Rawlinson—
in contrast to 23-year-old blonde
mannequin Miss Patricia
Eustace-Berney, who arrived
half an hour late for her mar-
riage to Dublin jeweller Mr. Wil-
liam Owen at St. George's,
Hanover Square.Many of the brides chose a
compromise between the tradi-
tional bouquet or white Prayer
Book by pinning a posy of
flowers on a satin bookmark.Fretless June brides? I name
24-year-old Miss Kay Drury,
whose Prayer Book spray was
of Eucharist lilies, lilies-of-the-
valley and ranunculus at her
St. Michael's, Chester Square,
wedding to rugby-playing Dr.
Douglas Smith.

Cheaper shoes?

BRIGHT spot against the news
of rising shoe prices is the
appearance of a resin rubber
material. Manufacturers who are
introducing it this autumn for
selling say it is waterproof, looks
like leather, and wears three
times as long.Although this is a new ma-
terial for Britain, it is
widely used in the U.S.A., where
55 percent of all shoes are
sold with it and repair costs
are reduced by a third.

New Angle In Medicine

Banana Treatment For
Infant Diarrhoea

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

Babies and young children
are especially subject to attacks
of diarrhoea, especially in
summer. In many cases the
upset is due to infection with
specific germs, and hence can
be treated with one or another
of the antibiotic drugs. Just as
often, however, the illness
seems to occur in the absence
of any infection. The problem
of handling it is made more
difficult and is largely a matter
of soothing the digestive tract
until food can again be tolerat-
ed.Recently a number of
children with this type of diarr-
rhoea were treated with good
results by giving them dried
bananas. In carrying out the
treatment, the doctor placed the
children on feedings of one
tablespoon of dried banana per
pound of body weight for each
24-hour period. Two ounces ofwater were used to dilute
each tablespoon of dried
banana. Enough feeding was
made up for the whole day and
the total amount was divided
into nine feedings. Boiled
water was given as often as
possible between feedings.

In Skimmed Milk

At the end of two or three
days, if the baby's condition
was improved, the dried banana
was given in skimmed milk.
Older babies were also given
well-cooked cereals, beef broth,
mashed vegetables, and custard.In those instances where the
diarrhoea was severe before
treatment began, the babies
were first given fluids by in-
jection under the skin or into a
vein to restore normal fluid
balance.The results obtained by the
use of the dried banana were
compared with those obtained
with other methods of treat-
ment, such as a period of
starvation during which fluids
were given by injection under
the skin, followed by the use
of formulas of skimmed milk,
or protein milk with water or
tea between feedings.

The Other Method

With the banana treatment it
was found that the average
time required for a cure was 2.9
days. By the other method of
treatment it was 5.02 days. At
the end of 72 hours, out of the
20 children treated with the
banana preparation, 17 were
relied in good condition and
three fair. With the other
method of treatment, seven
children were good, seven fair,
and six poor. Sixteen of the 20
children gained weight during
the treatment.It would seem, therefore, that
dried banana is an effective
substance in the treatment of
diarrhoea in babies and young
children.SUMMER
COMPLEMENTS

Blouse and pumps.

By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

WHAT a season for handsome
blouses and smart new shoes
which are destined to be good
suitmates. Heavy sheer nylon
forms a pretty blouse. Rows of
folds in graduated widths ap-
pear below the yoke, embroi-
dery on the yoke. It is topped
by a Peter Pan collar. The
pump of navy blue suede is cut
on semi-shell lines. The cut-
out and the vamp is joined by
linked opalescent buttons.

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

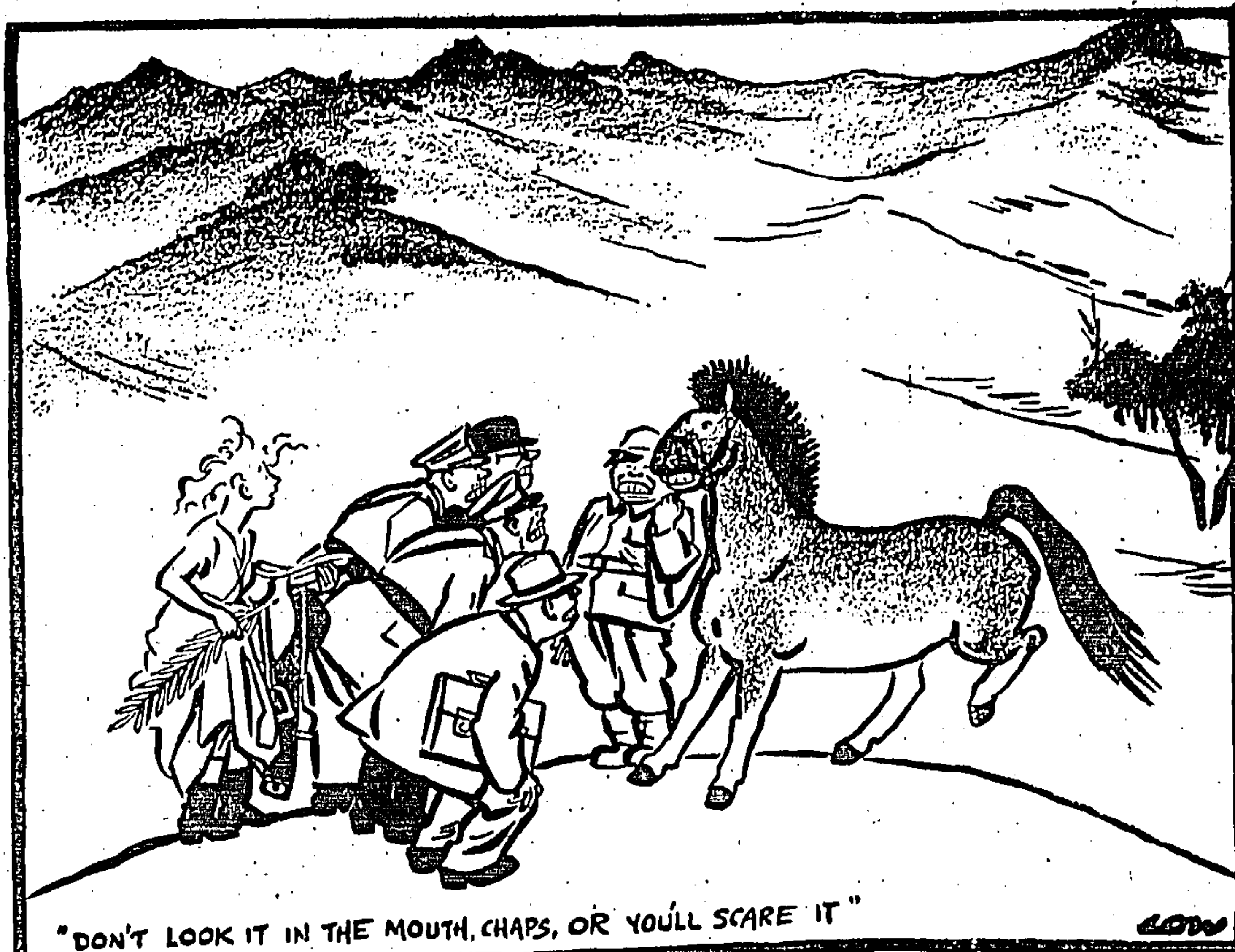
Basic Semi-Circular Skirt — For Any Fabric

draw an arc from C to D and
from E to F. Cut on arc C to D
for waistline and on arc E to F
for bottom of skirt.Sitch selvages together for
centre back seam, beginning 9"
below C (waistline). Press
seam open. Clip curved edge of
waistline 1/4" in, at distances of
1" apart.If a zipper is desired, put it
in placket now. Cut waistband,
as shown. (If a crushed-band
effect is desired, cut through
double thickness, and seam
lengthwise.) Baste band to
waistline and fold it over.Skirt Length Right
Fit the skirt, getting the
length exactly right; then sitch
waistband to position. Put in
hem. A fairly narrow hem is
usually the best finish for a
circular skirt of this type. Sew
hooks and eyes on band to
close.When using fabric to 50"
wide the two triangular shaped
pieces that remain after cutting
skirt and band can be utilised
for a scarf. A plain rolled edge
is used on such a scarf to finish.

SOME OF THAT SWEET TALK

Some of that sweet talk today.

For those who love to
cook, here's one worthy of their
efforts. Banana Pecan Butter-
scotch Pie. Sift together 1 1/2 c.
sifted cake flour, 1 1/2 tsp. bak-
ing powder and 1/4 tsp. salt.
Beat 5 egg whites until foamy,
add 1/4 c. sugar, gradually
beating constantly until mix-
ture is stiff and shiny. Beat 5
egg yolks until thick and
lemon-coloured and fold intoegg whites. Add 2 tbsp. cold
water, 1/2 tsp. lemon juice, 1/2
tsp. grated lemon rind; mix lightly.
Fold in flour mixture. Fold in
1/3 c. melted butter, cooled until
slightly thickened. Then melt 3
tbsp. more butter in a cake pan
(9x2 1/2 inches), add 1/4 c.
finely-packed brown sugar,
stirring over low heat until
sugar is dissolved.Peel 3 ripe, firm bananas and
cut into lengthwise halves. Ar-range bananas, cut side down,
in syrup in cake pan, and
sprinkle 1/4 c. pecans around
bananas. Bake at 325 F. for one
hour and 20 min., or until cake
is done. Loosen cake carefully
from the sides of the pan. In-
vert on serving plate. Serve
warm. Garnish with whipped
cream, or for something special,
with ice cream.



KOREAN GIFT-HORSE FOR PEACE

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Crackpots' Carnival

by... JOHN GORDON

FROM the four corners of the earth the long-haired boys and the short-haired girls have converged upon Paris for the plenary sessions of UNESCO.

You can bet your boots (if you can afford any at the new prices) that a good time is being had by all. For Paris is a very pleasant city, made even pleasanter when all expenses are paid.

Do you know much about what happens at the jamboree? Alas, probably no.

Do you, in fact, know anything at all about UNESCO? Again the answer is probably no. Which is regrettable.

Why? Because the British taxpayer, struggling against the heaviest taxes of any nation on earth, and a cost-of-living that is pretty nearly strangling you, pays every year one-eighth of the cost of UNESCO.

Twice As Much

TWICE as much, in fact, as any other nation except the United States.

What sort of bill have we footed? Since November 1946, UNESCO has spent 38,912,000 U.S. dollars, which at the current exchange rate means £12,800,000.

And the bill keeps going up. For next year's spending, approved last week, is the highest annual bill yet—eight and a half million dollars, which is three million pounds.

It should be added that, although we pay up on the nail each year, some countries, notably China and the Argentine, are badly in arrears. That, you may be sure, does not ease our burden.

Now what do we get for all this money we spend? What in fact is UNESCO?

Well, UNESCO is one of those fuzzy institutions, set up after the war when a rosy dream broke across the tired, torn world, that if all men, white, black, brown, yellow or spotted, could be made alike, the earth would become a Garden of Eden, without a serpent in it.

The Jobs

ITS name is coined out of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Let us look at its finance first. If you want a sumptuous job, UNESCO certainly is the place to go for it.

The headquarters staff, located permanently in Paris, and numbering 803, enjoys salaries and conditions beyond the dreams of the ordinary taxpayer who pays so much of the bill.

Indeed, their jobs are the most coveted international jobs in the world today.

In 1949—the latest year for which I can find figures—its Director-General, Rene Maheu,

Bodel, tall, handsome, and known in his youth as the Mexican wonder-boy because he was a poet at 17, collected £6,430 in salary, plus substantial expenses.

Every penny of it tax free. There is no worker in Britain who can beat that today.

Right down the line, the remuneration is equally lavish.

The Director-General's deputy gets £4,464, plus £4,100 expenses. His personal assistant £2,836. His secretary £3,208. His stenographers £17 a week. His lowest grade messenger £11.

And all of it tax free in every case.

Examples

YOU can measure how downy are the seats on which these boys and girls are sitting, from two examples:—

(1) A schoolmaster, who before the war earned less than £300 per annum, was paid £1,500 tax free by UNESCO.

(2) A secretary, in addition to super-salary and allowances, drew cigarettes, and spirits duty free.

Not only does the permanent staff of UNESCO flourish lushly. Those it employs to do occasional work also fall into a pot of gold.

Editors of scientific journals declare that, while the normal rate they pay for scientific articles is five guineas per 1,000 words, UNESCO pays up to £200 for 4,000 words.

What does UNESCO need to care when it is your money, it is scattering!

With money pouring out so freely you would assume that checks and controls against abuse would be meticulous and severe. But not so.

Viscount Simon, speaking on UNESCO's accounts, has said: "They have been kept in a most haphazard manner."

Every year the House of Commons has to vote Britain's share of the money.

Does it have any control over what is done with our money?

Does it even know what is done with it?

Not at all. The estimates, when presented annually to Parliament, bear this statement: "This spending will not be accounted for in detail to the Auditor-General."

And sometimes very disconcerting things do happen to the money.

Fantastic

ONCE a UNESCO cashier embezzled and gambled away 1,173,339 francs of it.

The story was told in the French version of the accounts. But the English version failed to mention it. Why?

The naive explanation of Mr. George Tomlinson, Minister of Education, when questioned was that it would have cost the Stationery Office too much to print the full story.

Now what do we get for all this outpouring of our money? The story of that reads almost like the records of a loony bin.

Here are some of the proposals and achievements that have occupied this fantastic body of busybodies in the past five years:—

(1) It proposed a survey of the world's history books to cut national sentiments out of them.

(2) It donated £12,500 for a survey of the Amazon region to include a search for lost treasure and the planting of a new Garden of Eden.

(3) It proposed — incited by such advanced countries as Egypt and Mexico — a commission to study illiteracy in British colonies.

(4) It set up a committee to consider the problem of a small American tribe who could not pronounce the words of their language unless their front teeth had been knocked out when they were young.

(5) It was asked to summon a world conference to force all nations to adhere to a world standard for the pitch of musical note A.

(6) It whisked eight distinguished social scientists luxuriously by air to Paris from all corners of the earth to study the causes of war.

After a pleasant sojourn in that delightful city, they produced a report in 42 illuminating paragraphs, the value of which may be gathered from this quotation of one of them:—

"To the best of our knowledge there is no evidence to indicate that wars are necessary and inevitable consequences of human nature."

(7) It sent a mission to make a lengthy study of the Belgian Press. The value of its expensive report may be estimated from two facts:—

(A) It stated that three daily newspapers are published in the ancient town of Bruges,

when in fact Bruges has not had a newspaper for 50 years.

(B) It cited a newspaper, the Nieuwblad Van Gheel, as reflecting "the typical high state of literacy of the Belgian people." Gheel, in fact, is a lunatic asylum.

(8) And, finally, Miss Myrna Loy, who seems to have abandoned Hollywood for the richer joys of UNESCO, is deeply engaged at present on plans "to put an end to the peculiarities of foreign nationals which strike others as funny."

As an example, she says solemnly: "People think it funny that Englishmen always carry umbrellas." Therefore UNESCO should explain the reason to the world, "that it is always raining in England."

A Circus

THEN, she says, people will understand and not think it funny any more.

No doubt she will pass in due time at more expense to explaining why so many Americans continually clamp their jaws on chewing gum.

For five expensive years this odd collection of the world's culture crackpots has not only maintained its circus in Paris, but annually trekked from one glamour spot to another—Mexico City, Beirut, Florence among them—to hold its fantastic conferences.

The delegates who travel to them are not elected, but nominated. They represent nobody except themselves.

Indeed, if you want a glorious, free, and lavish holiday this is the set you ought to get in with. All you need is someone in the circus to nominate you. Then, with the taxpayers' money in your pocket, off you go.

It's time the nonsense was ended.

Life is hard enough for the British taxpayer without this extra burden.

We should insist that the Government closes the purse, shuts down the circus, and scatters the performing fleas.

We can find far better uses for our money at home.

—(London Express Service)

WHO ARE THE RED WRECKERS IN BRITAIN?

By COUNCILLOR CHARLES H. DARKE

who has resigned from the British Communist Party after 18 years

HOW many Communists are saboteurs? In the broadest sense, I would say that all are.

When briefing group leaders for campaigns, the party bosses are always careful to avoid giving detailed orders which might be construed as an incitement to break the law.

Like other cadre leaders, I was instructed in general terms to play my part by impeding defence preparations.

How I carried out these instructions was left to my own discretion and personal ingenuity.

One day three members of a battalionship, but my role, as a borough councillor, was to discourage co-operation in Civil Defence, to rouse public feeling against rearmament, and to organise production-impeding strikes.

your duty and an honour to play your full part in the Communist crusade.

A crazy fanatic thinking on these lines is not likely to have any scruples, where arms for Korea are concerned.

EXPELLED

Group leaders always try to be as forceful as they can in applying the party line. They know how easily any display of timidity may lead to expulsion.

Towards the end of the war I served on a Communist Party expulsion committee.

One day three members were expelled at the same session. There were six of us on the committee—members of the Communist group in a particular trade union.

Also present was a member of the Communist Party national executive—known as "The Butcher" because of his ruthlessness in administering discipline.

One of the victims was a barrister, a paid union official, and editor of his union's magazine.

His expulsion was a manoeuvre engineered by rival union officials jealous because he gave greater prominence in the magazine to reports of his own activities.

That, of course, was not the offence he was charged with.

TEMPTATIONS

Because of my doubts, I was rarely inspired to give wholehearted support.

But what advantage was taken by more enthusiastic comrades of opportunities for stronger action elsewhere I can only surmise.

The temptations to determined Communists engaged in the production and transport of war supplies must be very great.

If they break the law they are not likely to talk about it. For they know that should they be caught the party would disown them.

I am convinced that the Communists have no organized ring of saboteurs operating in Britain.

But if members of the ruthless Marxist element in the party have committed individual acts of sabotage I should not be surprised.

Frequently at private meetings we—the cadre leaders—were rebuked by party bosses for timidity in carrying out instructions.

'AN HONOUR'

At party meetings, when leaders were asked about Fuchs and Pontecorvo handing over the atom bomb secrets to the Soviet Union, a typical reply would be: "So what. It's a Socialist country."

Imagine the effect of such exhortations on the heads of the party fanatical Communists.

Many actually become pro-Russian and anti-British.

Think of their reactions on being told, as I was, by a party leader:—

"You are Communists fighting for a better Britain under the world revolution. It is

TRUMPED-UP

The complaints were twofold—failure to carry out the party line and conduct prejudicial to the party interests.

I was nauseated by such a trumped-up job and took no part in the discussion.

The barrister burst into tears while making a plea for justice.

Intervening, "The Butcher" barked at him: "We don't want any emotional appeals here. This is not a court of law."

This brought a cynical grin to the faces of the committee members who knew what the outcome was to be.

After his expulsion the barrister was also sacked from his paid post in the union. His rivals engineered that too.

This was one of a number of expulsions which followed jealousy feuds in the party.

Four of the Communist Party members expelled by the tribunal on which I served are now in Westminster as M.P.s with a new party label.

They probably share my view that the break with Communism was the luckiest event of our lives.

THE END.

(World Copyright)
—(London Express Service.)

YOU SHOULD READ **New Republic**

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SPENDER gets ashes in his hair again

by **GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON**

WORLD WITHIN WORLD.
By Stephen Spender.
Hamish Hamilton, 15s.
349 pages.

ONE by one, bending their breasts and scattering ashes on their hair, the boys of the pink brigade come to the penitents' bench. This is Spender's second trip.

First was his essay in "The God That Failed" when he told how he found the flaw in Karl Marx. Now, taking a wider sweep, he presents what is almost the type autobiography of the thirties, era of the Popular Front, the Spanish War, generous illusions, the days when Stalin was a democrat.

"We were the Divided Generation of Hamlets," says Spender in his grand way, "who found the world out of joint and failed to set it right."

One February morning in 1937, readers of the Daily Worker saw a triumphant headline flare across their favourite newspaper. Stephen Spender had joined the party!

Some of the comrades were perplexed. Nor did the new convert seem any too sure of himself. He harboured heretical doubts about the justice of the Moscow trials. But Harry Pollitt, smiling genially, pressed the party card into his hand and announced that there was a place for Spender in the International Brigade, then fighting the Class Enemy in the sierras of Spain.

Spender was taken aback. "I could not see what qualifications I had as a soldier."

His qualifications were otherwise. He was a poet capable of writing The Express—

After the powerful plain manifesto
The black statement of piston
Without more fuss
But gliding like a queen, she
Leaves the station.

Poetry of distinction, even if everybody did not like it. The cry went up from Cambridge:

Lord, be our defender
Against Stephen Spender.
And give us peace.
From Louis MacNeice.

Young Spender had been brought up in a Liberal home, high-minded Nonconformist, where father admired Lloyd George and Uncle Alfred detested him. As for Aunt May, at Liberal junketings she would push herself forward. "Let me meet Mr George," and then trumpet indignantly, as if exposing a plot, "Good afternoon, Mr George, Good-bye."

From these surroundings the divided generation moved to Oxford—and then to Germany, where the complexities of life were (so he heard) relaxed. "My aim," he wrote solemnly in his diary, "is to achieve maturity of soul. After my work, all I live for is my friends."

Already there had been friends. Marston, for instance, who when Spender explained his affection, replied, "Do you know, old man, this is the first time you've ever talked with me that I haven't been completely bored."

After that there was only one thing to do. "I insisted," says Spender, "that we should not meet again."

Then there was Polly, toast of the science undergraduates, one of whom lost 10lb. in a week through sheer love of her. Polly then turned to the poets; no record exists of her effect on their weight.

And in Germany, there was Walter, unemployed and disapprovingly inclined to borrow money. After whom came Jimmy, unemployed but Welsh, to whom Spender gave a job as houseman.

"The difference of class and interest between Jimmy and me certainly provided some element of mystery which corresponded almost to a difference of sex." Jimmy became a Communist and felt qualified to join the International Brigade. It proved to be an error of judgment. After a battle with the Moors, Jimmy decided he was a Pacifist.

said to Spender, "You must get me out of here." Spender did.

But he could not bring himself to think altogether badly of Jimmy. One day in Morocco he burst into tears at the sight of a donkey. "I discerned something in the donkey's appearance which reminded me of Jimmy."

Spender's own visit to Spain was made in rather superior company—a Congress of Intellectuals. When Franco began to shell Madrid, Andre Chamson, French novelist, said he must leave at once. Were he to declare, France would have action which would lead to world war. He could not take responsibility for such a catastrophe.

After Spain, beastly as only a civil war can be, Spender's Marxist enthusiasm was never quite the same. Not for him were the single-minded zeal of his Oxford friend Tristan who insisted, out of solidarity with the toilers, on being called "Bill."

After Spain came psychoanalysis—another disappointment—the war; the National Fire Service; a happy marriage.

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PEOPLE

The curious case of WA*** and HOL***

by JON HOPE

Where DID Sherlock Holmes live? Where, exactly, in Baker Street WAS No. 221b?

Most readers accept the location of the Holmes H.Q. as being at the Regent's Park end of Baker Street. But not so London solicitor G. Cunningham-Brend, whose hobby for 20 years has been reconstructing the life of Holmes, and who has now finished a biography, "My Dear Holmes."

Brend puts 221b on site of the present 61—not far from the Portman Square end of the street.

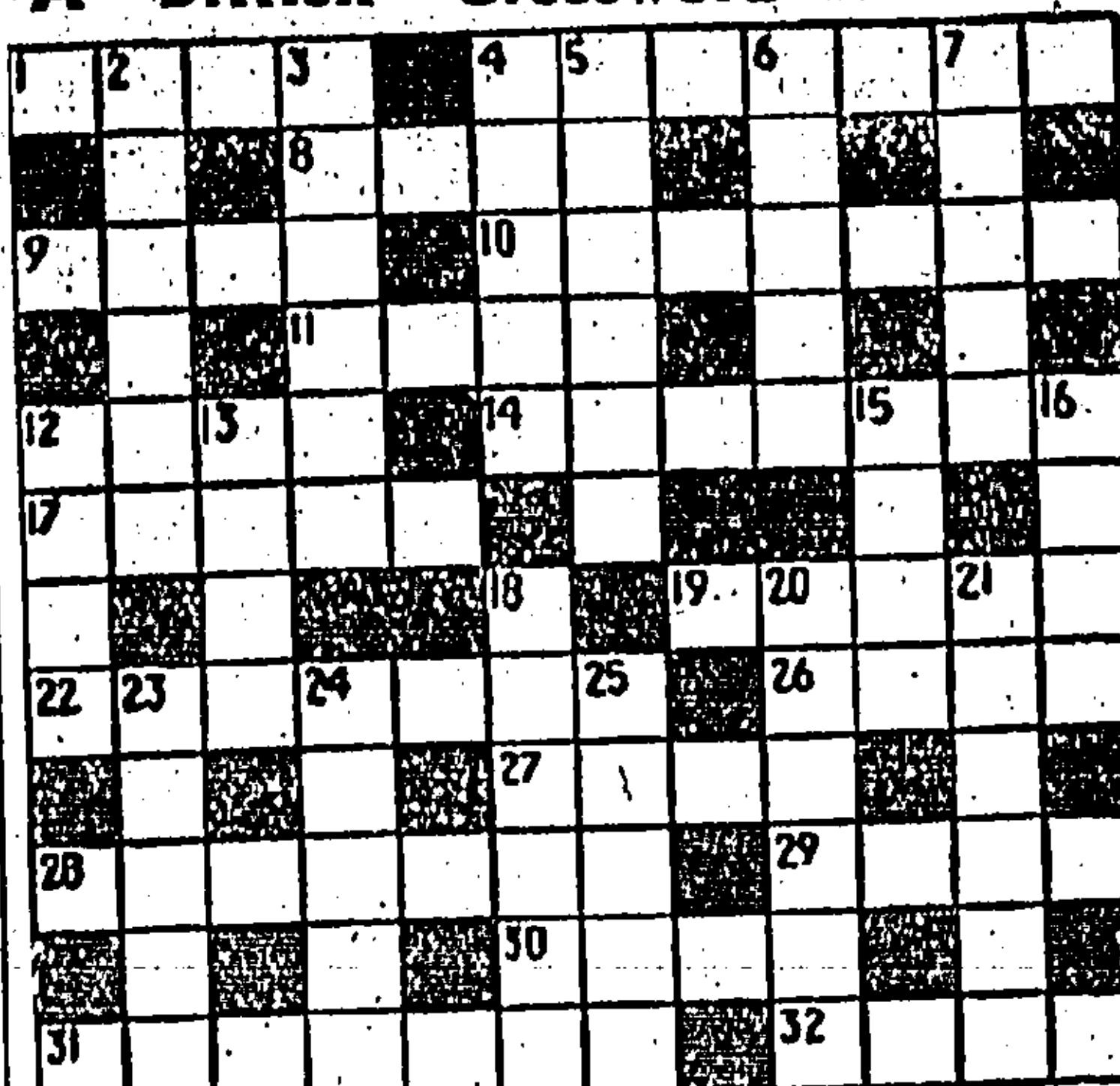
Today No. 61 is occupied by garden equipment firm called Walkers and Holtzapfel. Brend points to interesting coincidence in this. First two and three letters of occupier's names are WA (son) and HOL (mes).

Last year, John Keir Cross sent MS of historical novel, "Glory," across the Atlantic.

"Glory," a 200,000-worder, hit the best-seller lists, was picked by the American Fiction Book Club, sold 250,000 copies, and was hailed as "Another Amber."

Author signed the American manuscript, "Susan Morley." Why? He thought they'd like it better that way.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Knob (4).
4 Tramp (7).
8 Eager (4).
9 Union (4).
10 Books (7).
11 Couple (4).
12 Fish (4).
14 Struck out (7).
15 Lifeline (5).
16 Cold (5).
17 Facile (7).
18 Gem (4).
19 Symbol (4).
20 Toward (7).
21 Black (4).
22 Enrollments (4).
23 Decided (7).
24 Sharp (4).

DOWN

2 German (6).
3 Smart (6).
4 Striking (6).
5 Worshipped (6).
6 Itinerary (6).
7 Relative (6).
8 Gaur (4).
9 Equal (4).
10 Excursion (4).
11 Uninteresting (4).
12 Insecure (6).
13 Sincere (6).
14 Hard work (6).
15 Call forth (6).
16 Climb (5).
17 Weary (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Answer, 5 Armed, 8 Grade, 10 Virago, 12 Ivory, 13 Scope, 15 Need, 17 Grate, 19 Scene, 20 Seize, 22 Zulu, 23 Sewal, 25 Heir, 26 Easing, 27 Gears, 28 Struck, 29 Stinger, Down: 1 Advances, 2 Large, 3 Eggs, 4 Precure, 5 Allpore, 6 Reverse, 7 Eret, 14 Assuming, 15 Expunges, 16 Erected, 17 Answers, 19 Ensign, 21 Crest, 22 Last.



—THIS DREAM MEANS:—

This is no easy dream to interpret. It obviously has many meanings which only a further knowledge and analysis of the dreamer's life could illuminate.

There seems, however, to be some conflict between the masculine and feminine principles in your life; between perhaps your intellect and your emotions; between your work and your emotional life.

The fish symbolizes the male principle; the boot the feminine principle; the water sym-



—AND THAT YOU WERE SWIMMING DEEP UNDER WATER IN AN AIMLESS WAY?—

bolises here the profundities and depths of your mind. The fish is what you are aiming at, the boot is what you got. The feminine principle seems to be winning, for whenever you seem to have caught a fish, it turns to a boot.

But the conflict is not yet decided; you are still swimming in the depths in an aimless way; you have not made up your mind.

It may be that you are denying your femininity too much; and are sacrificing too much of it to the demands of convention and possibly of your career. The matter may be worth a little reflection.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD



Daylight time exposures can give you excellent interior shots.
JUST LIKE YOU SEE IN THE MAGAZINES

HOUSECLEANING. That perennial flurry of domestic activity, is over. The house is quiet once more and everything is temporarily in apple-pie order. The changes may have been minor or may have been a complete redecoration job, but something is bound to be new and different, even if it's just the furniture arrangement.

Daylight time exposures can give you excellent interior shots. I say "can" because whether they do or do not depends on you and how you handle the factors involved.

First of all, think about composition, since that is the reason you're making the picture. Leave the furniture in its normal position as much as you possibly can without interfering with your shooting plans. Make more than one picture. Choose several points from which to view the room. Don't try to get everything into one shot.

In selecting the shooting point, try to leave sufficient space between the camera and the nearest object so that only the floor can be seen in the immediate foreground. Otherwise, the nearby chair will seem much larger than its twin on the other side of the room.

If there are areas of your room which will appear in the picture and which the daylight cannot reach, illuminate them with an ordinary 100-watt bulb or a floodlamp.

If you aren't certain about your exposure, and it is understandable that you may not be because of all the variable conditions involved—be on the safe side and try two or three shots. Try it the way you think it should be; four times that long; and finally, shoot it at one-quarter the time you think it should take.

—John van Guilder

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

The Week End Season

By KEMP STARRETT



AND THEY HAVE A THOUSAND ACRES, TEN OF THEM THE MOST GORGEOUS GARDENS—AND THREE POOLS, THE RAREST KINDS OF FLOWERS, WONDERFUL.



THE ONES WHO REGALE YOU FOR A WHOLE WEEKEND WITH TALKS OF THE MAGNIFICENT ESTATES THEIR FRIENDS OWN....UNTIL YOU FEEL AS IF YOU LIVED IN TOBACCO ROAD.



THE ONES YOU MET SOMEWHERE OR OTHER LAST WINTER. AND IN A WEAK MOMENT, INVITED TO DROP IN SOMETIME "WHEN YOU'RE ON OUR WAY". JUST AS IMPULSIVELY DECIDE TO DROP IN ON YOU.... LIKE A TON OF BRICK.



AND THAT BRAT UGH!

AND WHAT A COOK! OOF!

NO T.V.... DON'T PLAY CARDS—NO SUNDAY PAPERS OR, HEAVENS! WHAT A WEEK END.

OF COURSE THERE'LL BE SOME UNGRATEFUL WRETCHES WHO WILL WISH THEY STAYED HOME.

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TRY AND THINK UP SOME GOOD EXCUSE FOR LEAVING... THE DRINKS HAVE GIVEN OUT!

THERE'LL BE OTHERS WHO WILL WISH TO ESCAPE TO MORE MOIST SPOTS... AS SOON AS YOUR PLACE RUNS DRY.



SOME CAN'T KEEP TRACK OF THE TIME IN THE COUNTRY.... IT'S THE FRESH AIR...OR SOMETHING.



AN "AE SAWING JUST LIKE THICK ZOWIE!"



A FEW WEEKS MORE OF FUN LIKE THIS AND WE CAN START A JUNK YARD.

AND WHAT SOME GUESTS DO TO YOUR HOUSE, SHOULDN'T HAPPEN TO A SLAM.

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S.A.F.E.

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New Republic

Slow Scoring Is Killing Cricket

Says PETER DITTON

London. The recent rumpus at Trent Bridge, during which Reg Simpson, the Nottingham captain, bowled an over of under-arm lobs to Will Wooller, the Glamorgan skipper, turned the spotlight most effectively on one of the unsavoury aspects of cricket.

Nothing is calculated to be more boring than a team scoring at the rate of 35 runs an hour throughout the first day of a match on a batsman's wicket. Yet that was the rate Glamorgan were achieving when Simpson took a hand in the proceedings, and became incidentally the first Englishman since 1938 to bowl underarm in first-class cricket in this country.

Simpson afterwards declared that the Glamorgan rule of scoring was too slow on an easy pitch and that none of the batsmen with the exception of veteran opener, Emrys Davies, tried to play any forcing shots.

EASY PACED WICKET

The reply by Wooller was that the wicket was so easy paced that the ball did not come through quickly enough for his batsmen to make strokes. And on top of this Nottingham defended to a defensive field which meant that the batsmen had to take risks if they wanted to step up the rate of scoring.

Wooller further pointed out that the Trent Bridge wicket has such a reputation for big totals that unless rain interferes, the matches usually wind up in a fight for first innings points. In these circumstances he did not see that Glamorgan were wrong in scoring as they did.

Both Wooller and Simpson will have many supporters. There are those who say that run-getting is the main consideration, whatever the state of the wicket and there are others who will applaud Wooller for his stand against the "feather-bed" type pitches which cannot produce definite conclusions to a three-day match.

The trouble is, of course, that both views are right. There is nothing calculated to kill cricket more surely or more quickly than stone-walling by batsmen, particularly on the opening day. But no batsman is going to throw his wicket away unnecessarily, especially if he is a professional and his living depends upon his ability to score runs for his country.

More particularly, no batsman is going to take foolish risks on a wicket which is so full of runs that totals of 450 and upward are the rule rather than the exception.

TOO DEFENSIVE

There is far too much defensive type bowling to a defensive field. No names, no pack drill, but there are more than a few top-ranking bowlers in this country at the moment who are content to bowl defensively and wait for the batsman to make mistakes rather than go for his wicket and risk being hit.

Cricket is becoming more in need of reforms every year. It can only hope to continue flourishing if more matches reach a definite conclusion. This is not possible on wickets such as that at Trent Bridge. They should be abolished. Batsmen and bowlers should be given more of an equal chance. Bowlers should be encouraged to attack the stumps, in so doing they will afford batsmen the opportunity to make shots.

There will be no excuse for a reasonable scoring rate not being maintained and there will be more finishes to matches, with the result that the County Championship will take on a new lease of life.

If Wooller and Simpson by their actions at Trent Bridge have helped to speed the process of the necessary reforms, then they will have struck a great blow for the successful continuance of English cricket.

(London Express Service)

A SPLIT SECOND MORE AND HE'S OUT!



Jack Ikin, fielding in his familiar position at short square leg, opens his hands ready to accept a catch offered by Waite, the South African batsman, after he had only scored one at the start of the South African. Innings in the Third Test Match at Old Trafford.—Central Press Photo.

SOFTBALL HISTORY IS MADE —RUNNING COMMENTARY ON THE GAME IN CHINESE

By "GRANDSTAND"

Caroline Hill was the scene of two Softball exhibition tussles last Sunday where South China surprised the Braves 18-8 to the pleasure of the homeclub's fans, while USS "Albuquerque" overwhelmed the Pandas 11-1.

For the first time in local softball history, a running commentary of the game was given in Chinese in which the more intricate points of the game were explained by Mr Chey N. Tsai to an appreciative audience.

Prior to the commencement of the feature game between South China and the Braves, pennants were exchanged by Messrs David H. C. Lo and Chas. A. Figueiredo, managers of the respective outfits. Miss Eleanor Tong was the official scorer of the games.

During the first few innings it seemed that the Champions would uphold their honour when they chalked up five big runs in three chapters at the same time blanking the Carolines, but lack of practice in the off-season soon told its tale, for South China blasted their way to a 40-run spurge in the fourth when they took advantage of three consecutive walks by pitcher Gerry Roza-Pereira and jumped on Chappy Remedios for four blows when the regular hurler returned to the slab.

DEVASTATING FRAME

It was a devastating frame, for never in the Braves' senior-playing years had any team ever scored that many runs on them in one game, much less in one inning.

From that fateful chapter onwards, South China managed to add to the score in every round, which included a five-run crusher in the eighth.

The Braves fought back gamely against the setback but were unable to make up the deficit with only two more runners crossing the plate in the sixth and another in the ninth.

Both teams found playing without cleats on grass a bit strange after a season on the gravel diamond at King's Park, and the result was a total of 15 errors on the field.

The batting giants, Tony Osmund and Junior Remedios, were unable to nick Wong for a single, but Spiky Gutierrez, Carlos Yvanovich and Red Pereira collected clusters of safeties.

South China's hitting was scattered, but none the less, everyone collected a bingle except catcher S. C. Wong. P. H. Lee batting No. 3 for the Chinese lineup, poled out a three-bagger which was the longest hit of the game.

South China, who have been in continuous training during the current summer season, were faster on the field, and executed a pair of double-plays.

The first twin-killing was registered in the opening chapter when centre-fielder P. H. Lee snared Carlos Yvanovich's long fly and tossed a perfect strike across the plate to null Bob Re-

medios attempting to score from third base.

The last double-play which ended the game was a neat bit of fielding when Y. K. Chan scooped up a grounder by Ramon Laureiro and tossed him out at first base where C.M. Tsang rifled the ball to hind-satcher S. C. Wong to tag Yvanovich.

PANDAS WERE SHOCKED

To say the Pandas were shocked when the "Albuquerque" handcuffed them for seven frames would be putting it mild, and a shutout was only averted in the eighth when Jackie Wei belted out a two-bagger and was sent across the plate on a bunt-hit.

The sailors blasted out a tenth attack to score their 11 tallies which included three-base hits by Barry and Mock. It was definitely a contest in which the side with the heavier stick-work emerged on top. Pandas were outlived 10-6 and on the field committed three bumbles compared with two against the Navy.

South China's protest against the result of their game against the USS Navy, which was played off last week, has been referred

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap Saturday, 6th October, 1951.

Tickets in the above at \$2.00 each may be obtained at the Treasurers' Comptroller Office, 1st Floor, Telephone House, and at the Club's Branch Offices, situated at: 5 D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong or 382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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READER'S DIGEST* Reported The Same Research Which Proves That Brushing Teeth Right After Eating With

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*YOU SHOULD KNOW! Colgate's, while not mentioned by name, was the one and only toothpaste used in the scientific research on tooth decay recently reported in Reader's Digest.



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THE UNLICENSED HAWKERS OF SHUMSHUIPO Problems Of Survival Are Manifold

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Hawker raids are continually taking a new turn. Just now the chief sport is "canopy razing"—the canopies are raised by the hawkers to protect their wares against sun and rain and afterwards razed by Urban Council employees.

From my verandah in Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shumshui, I get a grandstand view of the proceedings. One's reaction to the burlesque situations which arise in this war of hawkers versus authority is mainly a sense of amusement until one realises that the livelihood of a large number of people is at stake and that constant raids must inevitably involve the public in paying higher prices for such essential commodities as vegetables and fruit.

To present a clear picture of the happenings in my part of the world I must mention that Cheung Sha Wan Road is a wide, thoroughfare running from the Boundary Street junction with Nathan Road to the perimeter of the military camp in Shumshui. The road in question cuts through one of the most densely populated districts of Kowloon, whose inhabitants find the small official market in Pei Ho Street, totally inadequate to supply their needs.

There is a long, continuous island running down the centre of Cheung Sha Wan Road which we "locals" are in the habit of referring to as the "sand-stand," for it has a sand surface and is raised slightly above the level of the road. On this wide strip, divided by two streams of traffic, are set up a number of hawkers' stalls in the daytime. As evening falls, the hawkers disappear and the area becomes a safe playground for children and a rendezvous for their parents.

Opposite my house the pitches on the sand-stand are occupied by vegetable and fruit hawkers; then, in a south-westerly direction, there is a stretch of salt fish stalls, whilst the remainder of the stand as far as Nathan Road is monopolised by sellers of piece-goods and miscellaneous utility articles.

I think it can truthfully be said that these small-scale merchants, who for a definite need, for it is obvious that the official market, built when Shumshui was little more than a village, is hopelessly out of date.

FROM THE VERANDAH

Now for a verandah-eye's view of the day's entertainment. At the end of dawn come the hawkers to set up their stalls and lay out their wares. Some of them are licensed, and go about their business in a leisurely fashion; others, by their furtiveness, show that they belong to the "sell-and-run" class. The latter carry baskets and never saddle themselves with large stocks through fear of seizure. Their baskets are replenished from time to time by runners.

Here it might be as well to interpose the remark that the unlicensed hawkers cannot obtain licences because the number issued for each district is limited and there is always an excess of applicants.

The official pitch that I issue more licences would only cause obstruction, hardly holds good in Cheung Sha Wan Road, for there is plenty of space for additional stalls on the sand-stand, where they impede neither vehicles nor pedestrians.

By 10 a.m. the street market is in full swing and it is usually about this hour that the first raid takes place.

The unlicensed hawkers are in a continual state of tension, with one eye on their customers and the other sweeping the horizon for the appearance of the "enemy," who may be clothed as a constable, a Sanitary Department coolie, plain clothes detective or civilian racketeer in the shape of a representative of some "protection society."

First inkling of a raid comes from one of the paid scouts and his warning passes down the line like wild-fire. Then follows a mad stampede for cover by men, women and children hawkers. Good sprinters, although handicapped with a basket, bravely stick to the road and often outdistance their less athletic pursuers. Young and decrepit hawkers prefer to try the disappearing trick up staircases, alleyways and through the portals of friendly shops.

THE MOST ENERGETIC

Most energetic in following up their quarry are the sanitary coolies who seem inspired with a new zest for their job since they were granted additional

powers. They have an uncanny success in running their victims to earth and to them must go most of the credit for the well-loaded lorries of confiscated fruit and vegetables so much enjoyed by charitable institutions in Hongkong.

Ten minutes after the conclusion of the raid, the hawkers trickle back to their pitches and carry on business until the next disturbance once again sends them scurrying. Raid often follows raid in quick succession.

Latest edict by the authorities in Shumshui affects all hawkers and is directed against the erection of any kind of protection against the elements. Hawkings have been in the habit of protecting themselves and their wares against sun and rain by means of canvas awnings, supported by four upright bamboos.

These awnings are now taboo apparently.

Yesterday I noticed the stallholders dolefully covering their goods with scraps of dirty sackcloth and paper which could be discarded quickly if need be. This makeshift protection was certainly a much greater eyesore and less hygienic than the usual neat and effective overhead covering. Piece-goods, salt fish and green vegetables obviously need protection from rain squalls and intense sunshine.

PROTECTION RACKET

We, who have been watching these daily raids, the scattering and destroying of foodstuffs, the hide-and-seek games going on in a busy thoroughfare, and the jack-in-the-box reappearance of illegal hawkers, are wondering whether it is not the system of licensing that is to blame.

Regarding the gangs who collect money from the hawkers in return for warning of raids and other services, my informant tells me that three collections of 80 cents each are made daily. This, as well as fines and the seizure of vegetables, is bound to have an adverse effect on retail prices.

Many in Shumshui would like to see an unrestricted issue of licences to hawkers, coupled with drastic penalties if they did not stick to their allotted pitch.

White City Athletics

London, July 13.

T. Taddia of Italy, won the throwing the hammer event in the two-day amateur athletic championships which started at the White City Stadium, London, today.

Taddia had a throw of 177 feet, 2½ inches, beating the holder, D. Clarke, of Britain, into second place by 5 feet 2½ inches.

D. A. Pirie, of Britain, set up new British National and English national records in winning the six miles title. He covered the distance in 29 mins. 32 secs, which beat the previous record held by Dr. Frank Aaron, of Britain, by 1.0 secs. Aaron was seventh in today's race.—Reuter.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

"F. C. W."—As you will have noticed "Jacoby on Bridge" has been restored. The cause of its disappearance for a few days this week was the United States embargo—supplies were held up pending an arrangement to remove the restrictions. This applied to one of our other features, "Sideglances." We trust now nothing will occur to break the continuity of the China Mail features which we are well aware are extremely popular.—Ed. China Mail.

Living Language

Why we say Poey.

A Poey was not originally a bunch of flowers. It was a verse of poetry—"poey"—in which a lover of Elizabethan and Stuart times expressed his devotion to his sweetheart.

With the verse a bouquet was given. This bouquet was also "poey" because the flowers were selected to convey a message in the language of flowers. (As Ophelia says in Hamlet: "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray you, love, remember; and there is pansies, that's for thoughts.")

In time, "poey" contracted to "poey" and came to mean the bouquet, not the verse.

Ninth Stage Of Marathon Race Over

Paris, July 13.

Raphael Geminiani (France) won the ninth stage of the "Tour de France" cycle race today, covering the 236 kilometres in 6 hrs. 59 mins. 40 secs.

In second place was Jean Goldschmidt, of Luxembourg, in 7 hrs and 32 secs. Third was Stan Ockers, of Belgium, in 7 hrs. 54 secs.

The 98 riders left Limoges for Clermont Ferrand this morning at 8.30 a.m. GMT. Taking things easily the riders passed 10 minutes behind schedule at Bussan, famous for its tapestries, well tanned for the day.

During this stage they will have to negotiate the first climbs of the Tour, Geminiani, the noted French climber, was first over the Moreno Pass with a minute and a half lead over Joseph Miranda. Geminiani was also first over the second climb, Ceyssat, with a 45 secs. lead over Jean Robie.

After the ninth stage the general classification is as follows:

1st. — Roger Leveque (West Switzerland) 51 hrs. 58 mins. 15 secs.

2nd. — Gilbert Bauvin (East Switzerland) 51 hrs. 59 mins. 24 secs.

3rd. — Raphael Geminiani (France) 52 hrs. 4 mins. 50 secs.

4th. — Jean Goldschmidt (Luxembourg) 52 hrs. 5 mins. 0 secs.

5th. — Ugo Koblet (Switzerland) 52 hrs. 5 mins. 17 secs.

6th. — Lucien Lazarides (France) 52 hrs. 5 mins. 19 secs.—Reuter.

Nakano Bows To Trabert

Chicago, July 13.

Tony Trabert of Cincinnati, Inter-Collegiate singles champion, today led the parade into the semi-finals of the 41st National club court tennis championships at suburban River Forest Club by overpowering Fumitoku Nakano, No. 2 man on the invading Japanese Davis Cup squad, 6-4, 6-1.

Trabert, a member of the US Davis Cup team which meets the Japanese at Louisville, Kentucky, next week found the going difficult in the first eight games against the stocky Nakano.

Then with the count four-all, Tony broke Nakano's serve with crisply angled drives and ran out the set on his own powerful service.

Nakano was caught flatfooted in the second and third sets after point volleyed for point after point.—Associated Press.

FREDDIE BROWN REPLACED

London, July 13.

Nigel Howard, of Lancashire, has been chosen to replace Freddie Brown in the Gentlemen's side against the Players at Lords next Wednesday.

Norman Yardley will take over the captaincy of the Gentlemen.

Brown has withdrawn from the team because he is to undergo extensive treatment on his right shoulder, which has been causing him trouble recently.—Reuter.

Warwick Take A Big Lead

36 PTS. AHEAD OF YORKS

London, July 13.

Rain played a big part in County Cricket Championship matches which ended today, leaving Warwickshire in a commanding position at the top of the table.

Warwickshire gained their sixth victory in seven games and their 11th this season when cracking Glamorgan in two days. But their nearest rivals, Yorkshire and Lancashire, were harassed by rain and failed to pick up a point.

Thus Warwickshire, with a lead of 36 points over Yorkshire and 44 points over Lancashire, are splendidly placed to register their first Championship title-win for 40 years and their second in the history of the competition.

A big factor in the county's sustained run is that no Warwickshire player has been called on Test match duty.

At Manchester: The match between Lancashire and Leicestershire was abandoned. There was no play today owing to rain. Leicestershire 174. Lancashire two for one.

At Colchester: The match between Essex and Middlesex was drawn. Middlesex 255 and 103 for three (Robertson 82, D. Compton 60 not out). Essex 409 for seven declared.

At Hull: The match between Yorkshire and Sussex was abandoned owing to rain. Yorkshire 318 and 75 for three (Hutton 54 not out). Sussex 420 for six declared.

An Nottingham: Nottinghamshire beat Hampshire by 80 runs. Nottingham 270 and 309 for seven declared (Poole 51, Stocks 84). Hampshire 300 for eight declared and 208 (Harrison 52, Harvey, right-arm legspin bowler, five for 68).

At Dudley: Worcester drew with Surrey. Worcester 144 and 307 for nine declared (Dewes 75, Surrey 198 and 182 for six (Rushmore 94 not out).

At Bristol: Gloucestershire drew with Northamptonshire. Gloucestershire 288 for eight declared and 202 for three declared. (Emmett 85, Tom Graveney 105 not out). Northamptonshire 212 and 230 for six (Barrick 85, Jakeman 80 not out).—Reuter.

TOURISTS IN BELFAST

Belfast, July 13.

The South Africans lost four wickets for 60 here today after dismissing Ireland for 159 on the opening day of their two-day match.

Ireland scored slowly on an easy-paced pitch but J. Pollock (50) and Wilson (29) played some attractive strokes in a fourth wicket stand of 76.

Tuffy Mann took four wickets for 48 for the visitors.

Pollock and Wilson settled down quickly and pushed the score along with fluent strokes all round the wicket. Their running was smart and they were always on the look-out for a quick single, but nevertheless the Irish rate of scoring was not nearly fast enough for a two-day match.

In the first hour after lunch Pollock and Wilson brought the score up to 60. Wilson kept the fielding tight. Pollock sent up the 100 after two and a half hours play with a drive off Mansell.

Pollock reached his 50 after an hour and three-quarters before he was caught by Eric Rowan off Mann.

In the next over Wilson was bowled by Athol Rowan for 29 and when tea was taken Ireland were 128 for five wickets. It was slow scoring on an easy-paced pitch.

There was no real resistance from Ireland after Wilson left, and the innings closed at 159. The South Africans opened brightly and scored 50 in three-quarters of an hour for the loss of Eric Rowan's wicket.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION:

Any of the clues will serve as a starting point.

Clue 1: The five boys are A, B, C, D, E.

Clue 2: A is not the oldest.

Clue 3: B is not the youngest.

Clue 4: C is not the middle one.

Clue 5: D is not the second youngest.

Clue 6: E is not the oldest.

Clue 7: A is not the youngest.

Clue 8: B is not the oldest.

Clue 9: C is not the youngest.

Clue 10: D is not the oldest.

Clue 11: E is not the youngest.

Clue 12: A is not the oldest.

Clue 13: B is not the youngest.

Clue 14: C is not the middle one.

Clue 15: D is not the second youngest.

Clue 16: E is not the oldest.

Clue 17: A is not the youngest.

Clue 18: B is not the oldest.

Clue 19: C is not the youngest.

Clue 20: D is not the oldest.

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Clue 29: C is not the youngest.

Clue 30: D is not the oldest.

Clue 31: E is not the youngest.

Clue 32: A is not the oldest.

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Clue 156: E is not the oldest.

Clue 157: A is not the youngest.

Clue 158: B is not the oldest.

Clue 159: C is not the youngest.

Clue 160: D is not the oldest.

Clue 161: E is not the youngest.

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